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Residence on Hancock Street.

Until further notice Dr. Hodgkins can be found at his Office, except when absent on professional calls, or at home.

Ellsworth, December 1, 1865.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. H. GREELEY,

would respectfully announce to the citizens of Ellsworth and vicinity, that he succeeds Dr. Clement in the practice of Dentistry at the old stand, Joy & Hartlett's Block, Main St. where he will be happy to wait upon all who need the services of a Dentist.

Special Attention

given to the treatment and preservation of the

Natural Teeth.

Irregularities in the Teeth of young persons corrected.

Ether, Chloroform and Nitrous Oxide Gas, administered for extracting teeth

Without Pain.

He would also state that he has the exclusive right in this country of using DR. STICKS NEW METHOD of constructing plate for artificial teeth, which is used in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.

All Work Warranted.

Ellsworth April 21, 1870. 14tf

JORDAN & CLARK,

HOUSE CARPENTERS and Joiners,

ELLSWORTH, MAINE.

All kinds of building done by the day or contract, in the best manner and at reasonable prices. Building material of every description promptly furnished. Special attention devoted to drawing plans, specifications, &c.

Thankful for past favors, we hope by fair dealing and strict attention to business, to merit a liberal patronage in the future.

W. A. JORDAN,
J. E. CLARK.

Ellsworth, May 2, 1871. 11tf

MIDDLETON'S POCKET CORN SHELLER.

One Agent wanted in every county in the U. S. sell Middleton's Pocket Corn Sheller, patented 1870. It shells all sizes of corn, and can be used by any one will last for years. Retail price, 60 cts. Wholesale to Agents, 25 cents. Territory FREE. MIDDLETON & Co.,

48tf Harrisburg, Pa

Oyster and Eating Saloon.

J. W. COOMBS, PROPRIETOR,

PETERS' BLOCK,

Corner of MAIN & STATE STREETS, ELLSWORTH, MAINE. 8tf

PAINTING, GLAZING, AND PAPER HANGING.

Having purchased the exclusive right to use Adams Patent Graining Machine in Ellsworth,

I am prepared to do all kinds of Graining, copies nature accurately. I can do more Graining in two hours with this Machine than can be done in one day by hand. Shop east end of Union River bridge.

I. T. SMITH,

Ellsworth, Sept. 4th 1869. 35

GEO. P. CLARK & CO.,

Ship Brokers & Commission Merchants,

233 State St., Boston.

Freights and Charters procured. Vessels bought and sold. Insurance effected &c.

Agents for the Union Power Capstan.

Particular attention given to the sale of Spars, Piles, Brick, Hay, Hard and Soft Wood, Slabs, Edgings, &c. on Eastern account.

☞ CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. ☜

Boston, July 5, 1871. 27tf

Wait for the Wagon.

I have no place for you to call and examine the real ELIAS HOWE SEWING MACHINES, but I shall call at every House in this County and give you an opportunity to examine and purchase, as I am a traveling Agent for the same.

MELTIAH JORDAN.

Ellsworth, May 18, 1871. 20tf

Eastern Steamboat Line.

THE

STEAMER ARGO,

CAPT. G. F. KISSAM

WILL COMMENCE RUNNING FROM

ELLSWORTH TO BELFAST.

ON MONDAY, June 26, 1871.

Leaving ELLSWORTH at 7 o'clock A. M., on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from the upper wharves, when the tides permit, at 6 30 A. M., touching at Mt. Desert, Bucksport, Sedgwick, Deer Isle and Castine, arriving in BELFAST in season to connect with Sanford's Independent Line for Boston; also connecting with the Maine Central Railroad for Burnham, Kendall's Mills, Waterville, Augusta, Portland and Boston.

RETURNING—Will leave Belfast for Ellsworth on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings on arrival of Steamers Cambridge and Katahdin, touching at the above-named landings.

Fare from ELLSWORTH to BOSTON, by Sanford's Line, $4 00

Fare from ELLSWORTH to BELFAST, 2 25

FREIGHT TAKEN AT FAIR RATES.

☞ The Steamer ARGO is a good, substantial, side-wheel Boat, of 250 tons burthen, with good accommodations for passengers, and in first-rate order.

GEO. G. WELLS, Agent at Belfast. GEO. A. DYER, Agent at Ellsworth. 26tf

Sanford's Independent Line.

1871 For Boston and Lowell, 1871

FARES AND FREIGHTS REDUCED.

ONLY $3.00 TO BOSTON.

THREE TRIPS PER WEEK.

Steamer CAMBRIDGE, Capt. J. P. JOHNSON. | Steamer Katahdin Capt. H. S. Rich.

Leave Bangor for Boston every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 11 A. M., touching at all the usual landings.

Leave Boston for Bangor and intermediate landings, same days, at 5 30 o'clock P. M.

Fare from Bangor, Hampden, and Winterport, to Boston, $3 00
To Lowell, 4 50

LOOMIS TAYLOR, Agent.

Ellsworth, April 25, 1871 17tf

SEVENTH

SEASON.

The Old Packet Line,

Between Ellsworth and Portland, will open business for this season of *once*, with the good Schooners "FRANKLIN PIERCE," F. M. Grant Master, and "OCEAN," J. S. Grant Master, and continue with such good vessels as the business may require the entire season.

☞ For freight apply to Captains on board or to MESSRS. AIKEN & CO., Ellsworth, N. J. MILLER, Portland.

Portland, March 7, 1871. tf 10

NEW PORTLAND PACKET.

Will be put on the route between Ellsworth and Portland early in the Spring, the

Packet Sch. Telegraph.

CAPT. W. P. WOODARD, to run regularly with quick dispatch. A fair share of the Portland and Ellsworth freighting is solicited. Promptness and carefulness ensured to shippers. For freight &c., inquire of M. AVERY, Water Street, Ellsworth, GEO. W. TRUE & CO., or NAT. T. BLAKE, Auctioneer, Portland, or the Captain.

Thankful for past favors, it is hoped the Telegraph will, this Summer, have a share of the Portland business. 7tf

Dr. OSGOOD'S

DENTAL NOTICE!

Competition in Dentistry (like everything else) brings out new energies for the master.

Having had nearly nineteen years professional practice in this city I have no doubt of the continued support of my numerous friends and patrons.

Having for the past few years been obliged to keep out of my office as much as possible to regain my health, which now admits of devoting my exclusive attention to it, I am prepared to

Defy Competition

in any branch of Dental Science or

IN PRICES!

I buy Gold Foil and all dental material, in large quantities and much lower than any Dentist in Eastern Maine, therefore can afford to do good work as low as any competitor may offer.

I am prepared to give my patients the benefit of any late improvements practicable.

Anaesthesia used for extracting Teeth,

Positively Without Pain,

and no injury to the Patient.

Artificial Teeth inserted on the latest and most approved plan as low as the cheapest, nerves of aching teeth destroyed without pain.

Perfect satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

☞ Remember, Office in Granite Block, Main St. Ellsworth, J. T. OSGOOD.

Oct. 1869. 42

CITY HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken the House recently vacated by GEO. W. BALL, known as the Ellsworth House, and has refitted and refurnished it throughout so transforming that it deserves a new name, and he has therefore christened it the CITY HOTEL. By strict attention to business, with accommodating waiters and clerks, and with the old and experienced hostler so long a fixture to the stable, to take care of that department, he hopes to meet and to receive a good share of public patronage. No pains will be spared to make this House a favorite with the traveling public.

☞ Every room in the house is neatly painted carpetted and furnished.

Oct. 12th 1870. G. W. BAGLEY, Proprietor. 41tf

FALSE ALARM.

CITY SHOE STORE still lives. Fright all over. Fall and Winter Stock of

BOOTS and SHOES

received, and will be sold lower than at any other store in the State of Maine.

Ellsworth, Sept. 7, 1871. A. S. ATHERTON. 14tf

HOUSE PAPER.

3000 Rolls House Paper

Just received at J. A. HALES, also a fine assortment of

Window Shades and Borders.

The public are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. All Paper bought at my Store trimmed free of charge.

J. A. HALE.

Main St., Ellsworth, Maine. tf12

RIDEOUT & LORD,

Ship Builders and Chandlers.

DEALERS IN

Ship Stores and Groceries,

—OOO—

☞ Freights procured free of Commission.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

O. B. RIDEOUT. GEO. W. LORD. } CALAIS, ME. tf 13

George P. Dutton,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

GRANITE BLOCK,

ELLSWORTH, - - - Maine.

U. S. Commissioner for Maine District. 26tf

Wm. Franklin Seavey

COUNSELLOR AT LAW

—AND—

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,

SCHWARTZ BLOCK, WEST MARKET SQUARE,

26tf BANGOR MAINE.

Poetry.

An Unpublished Song.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

There is dew from the flowret,
And honey for the bee;
And bowers for the wild bird,
And love for you and me!

There are tears for the many,
And pleasure for the few;
But let the world pass on, dear,
There's love for me and you!

There is Care that will not leave us
And Pain that will not flee;
But on our hearts unaltered
Sits Love 'twixt you and me!

Our love, it ne'er was reckoned,
Yet good it is and true;
It's half the world to me, dear,
It's all the world to you!

The Naughty Little Girl.

There was a little girl,
And she had a little curl,
Right in the middle of her forehead,
When she was good,
She was very, very good,
And when she was bad she was horrid.

She went up stairs,
And her parents unawares,
Was looking out of the window;
She stood on her head,
In her little trundle-bed,
And nobody nigh to hinder.

Her mother heard the noise,
And she thought it was the boys
A playing in the empty attic;
But she ran up stairs,
And caught her unawares,
And spanked her most emphatic.

Miscellaneous.

From Harper's Bazaar.

My Prophet.

'Stay to tea; do,' said Aunt Desire, with that ridiculous hospitality of hers that would fain share her salt with every creature that comes to the house. 'It's Sadi's birthday, and we ought to celebrate it in some way.'

'Do you still count birthdays, Sadi?' said Mrs. Obenreiser.

'Certainly. This is the twenty-sixth.'

'Hush, my dear, speak low. You look very young still; you need not own to more than twenty-two for some years.'

'Why should I hide it?'

One would think you desired nothing better than to be an old maid, staying at home all the time, rocking your mother's babies, and tying your self down as if you were already a married woman, or never meant to be one.'

'Perhaps I don't.'

'That ain't natural. Of course you want to get married, but you never will unless you go half-way. I've been married twice, and nothing to boast of in the way of looks. I didn't run after the men; but if they wanted to find me, I did not wear out their patience by hiding for me. If a girl is an old maid, it's her own fault: that's my doctrine.'

'I have never seen any one in this place that I like better than my brothers and sisters.'

'Make visits, then. Go out of this place.'

'But if I have no invitations—'

'Well, at least you could go huckleberrying into the next town.'

I laughed, and yielded that point willingly. Aunt Desire had knit into the middle of her seam needle by this time, and now laid down the stocking. She then took off her glasses, wiped them, and smoothed down her apron. As she never did but one thing at a time, these were well known signs that she was about to give us 'a piece of her mind.'

'I'm an old maid, as every body knows, and perhaps my doctrine would not have so much weight as a woman's that had been married twice; but seventy years will gather some wisdom, if only by rubbing against people so long. My doctrine is that it is no use running round after a beau. You may get one that way, but he won't stick, or won't be good for any thing if he does. If a girl has a husband waiting for her any where in the world, he'll most likely find her sooner or later. The men who are best worth having don't look for their wives in public places, when they have on their best bibs and tuckers. They like to surprise a girl with a duster in her hand or a baby brother in her lap. It has more effect on them than fluttering a fan and making eyes at them all day.'

'Men were more sensible in your young days,' said Mrs. Obenreiser.

'Not a bit. They are always sensible enough if women don't spoil them.'

'Do you think every woman can marry if she chooses, Aunt Desire,'

'To be sure, I should have married years ago if I had had time; but I was always so deep in other folk's troubles that I could not give my mind to it.'

'Tell us about it,' said Mrs. Obenreiser.

'What?' said Aunt Desire, with a touch of that complacence which every woman shows when she counts her scalps.

'The last offer.'

'Oh, that was this winter, when I went to New Bedford. (Susan's children had the measles, and she sent for me.) Her husband's father lived with them, a fine old gentleman, smart as a cricket (only Susan says he does have the rheumatism awfully); and maybe he liked the way I tended the children, for he asked me all of a sudden one day to marry him. I confess that I thought for just one minute how nice my tombstone would look with 'Mrs. Desire So-and-So, beloved wife of So-and-So' on it; but then I thought of that worthy woman who lived with him so many years here, and perhaps is waiting for him now in the other world.'

'What did you tell him, aunt?'

'I told him I would have had him in a minute, if he had only thought of it fifty years sooner.'

'But you didn't know him so long ago, did you?'

'Oh yes, I did, and I had no thought of tombstones then.' A rosy flush spread over Aunt Desire's sunken cheeks, and took at least twenty years from her age for one instant.

'Now tell us about the first offer,' said Mrs. Obenreiser.

'That was the first—and last,' said Aunt Desire, laughing at Mrs. Obenreiser's expectant face till tears ran down her cheeks.

'You have proved my doctrine, that a girl does wrong to herself down through all her best years.'

'No, I have only proved that every woman has at least one chance to marry.'

'If Sadi's chance does not come till she is seventy, it might as well not come at all.'

'I don't think so,' said Aunt Desire, with a faint, sweet smile, that reminded me of the perfume of flowers long pressed in a book. 'Let Sadi sit in her chimney corner, and make smooth the way for my old feet and the little ones to tread. She is fitting herself to be a good woman, which is a better thing (because less selfish) than a good wife. Her lover will come some time.'

'I wonder how he will look?' said I.

'If he is the right man,' said Aunt Desire, 'he should have light hair and blue eyes, because yours are black. He must be of a hopeful and sanguine temper, because you are inclined to look on the dark side.'

'If he comes with a glass slipper in his hand, you will be the fairy godmother,' said I.

'The prince did not come,' said Mrs. Obenreiser, 'till the godmother had taken Cinderella to the ball. He didn't see her first in her chimney-corner.'

'O thou of little faith!' said Aunt Desire. 'Sadi's lover is to be thrown from his horse, or more likely his carriage, in front of this house, and brought in on a board and laid at her feet. When he opens his eyes and looks into hers, full of sublime pity and sympathy—'

'The rest of this story is to be found in the next number,' said I, suddenly, putting out Aunt Desire's prophet fire. 'Matrimony is the one god of women, and you are its prophet.'

When Mrs. Obenreiser was gone, Aunt Desire sat a long time smiling over her knitting.

'Fifty years was a long time to wait,' I said, after awhile.

'I was not waiting at all. I was hard at work all the time. I had my little disappointment, and buried it decently, and from that time I took more interest in men's wives than in themselves. Those few pleasant weeks, when the sight of my wrinkled face began to stir up the embers of his old regard for me, were a sort of reward of merit—something to make a little glow in my heart when I thought of it, but it was a free gift from above, not asked for nor expected.'

'Have you had a happy life, Aunt Desire?'

'Yes, Sadi. If I had to do it over again, I don't know that I would alter a single thread; but I suffered a good deal because of people like Mrs. Obenreiser—as you do, Sadi.'

'I'm glad of it. I thought myself the only girl that ever was silly enough to mind it.'

'All women mind it. It is a vulgar cruelty, that has driven many a girl into an unhappy marriage; but don't think of it. Go and cut the birthday cake, and, above all things don't pity yourself. Remember what you read to me about Catharine II.—she was too proud to be unhappy.'

'I am not unhappy!' I said, with some scorn.

'I know you are not now, but it is a very fascinating habit to fall into.'

After the cake had been cut and eaten, and all the children laid away for the night, some thoughts came back to me that always made me blush. I did not need Mrs. Obenreiser to suggest that it was time for me to marry, if I meant to do so at all, only my own thought had not taken precisly that form. I hungered and thirsted for a love that should be wholly mine—not shared with a dozen others. I had enough to do in my orphaned family to occupy all my best years, but the sore spot, which Mrs. Obenreiser was always probing, was the fact that no one had ever shown the least sign of love to me out of my kindred.

Aunt Desire's confession was my first intimation that other girls suffered in the same way. I had been thoroughly ashamed of the feeling that I thought it must be something new under the sun. Continually I said to myself, at such times 'I don't want to marry; that isn't it at all; I only want somebody to say 'I love you' as if he meant it.'

Even our little baby four years old, had her little nettle ready to sting me.

'What is an old maid?' she asked one day.

'A happy woman,' said Aunt Desire.

'Why?' asked I.

'Cause I heard Tom tell Mr. Justin that Aunt Desire was an old maid, and you were going to be. I guess it's nice. I will be one too.'

'How long do people keep up that sort of talk about a girl?' I said to Aunt Desire.

'They kept it up with me till I was about forty?'

'And I am twenty-six—only fourteen years!'

'Just the time that Jacob courted Rachel, and it seemed to him but one day, for the love that he bore her. I wonder how long it seemed to her? But you are prettier than I ever was. You may count at least five years more.'

We had a busy spring that year; the children seemed to have outgrown all their clothes in a body. They could not spare me five minutes in the day wherein to be disconsolate if my heart had been set upon it ever so much. I went out for a walk the first warm day, and as I entered the gate on my return I saw an unusual commotion about the house. The front door stood open, and the doctor was just going in, while the faces of neighbors appeared at different windows.

'Oh! what is it?' I asked, breathlessly.

'He has had his hand torn on a wheel, but it won't be fatal!'

'Who? Who?'

'Your brother Tom. He went into the factory, and was careless; that's all.'

It was enough, I thought, as I rushed up stairs, and saw Aunt Desire with Tom's head in her lap, and the crushed hand held upright to stop the bleeding. The doctor was watching for the faintness to go off before beginning his work.

'I shall need two to help me,' he said, 'and the rest of you must go off down stairs, and keep the house perfectly quiet.'

'I was with him when it happened,' said Mr. Justin. 'Will you take me?'

'You'll do,' said the doctor. 'Now another.' But the people had scattered at the first word, leaving Aunt Desire and me standing together.

'I want Sadi,' said Tom, faintly.

'You look delicate,' said the doctor. 'It will need steady nerves.'

'She ain't delicate,' retorted Tom. 'She's strong as a horse. I won't have anybody else. You can stand it, can't you Sadie?'

'Yes, Tom.'

'Stand here, then, and hold the elbow still as death. If the boy keeps up that spirit, he'll live through this and a great deal more.'

The first five minutes were easy enough; but when the red stream poured out in great gushes my own blood seemed to gather about my heart, and for half an instant my head swam.

'Steady!' said the doctor in a warning tone.

'Look straight at me,' said Mr. Justin; don't look down.'

We were both bending forward over the hand. I met his eyes as they were within a few inches of mine, and *clutched* them, so to speak, as if they were the anchor that held me to consciousness. It may have been hours, or only minutes, that I stood rigid in this way.

'Well done, Sadie,' said the doctor at last; and I saw only a neat bundle of bandages at the end of Tom's arm, lying on a cushion.

While Mr. Justin was bathing Tom's head I went into the next room and leaned my face against the cool wall. A sudden rain of tears blinded me, and had the same effect as a shower upon overcharged air. In another minute I should have been ready to go through the strain over again.

'You need not cry; he will do well,' said Mr. Justin, speaking very gently beside me; 'and you were braver than I thought a woman could be.'

'I was not brave at all; I only strained my will; and this is the way I got over it. Women cry for a great many reasons besides grief.'

'Do they? I know very little of their ways.'

'I could not have gone through it but for your help. I thank you very much.'

He smiled and held out his hand, giving mine a cordial shake, as if I were a man, somehow, to whom he had taken a fancy.

'I will come back in the evening, and watch with Tom.' Then he went away, and I am afraid I thought far oftener to the next hour of the way that rare smile lighted up Mr. Justin's plain face than of poor Tom's trouble. For Mr. Justin's face was exceedingly plain: at first sight it seemed all of one color—hair, skin, eyes, and eyebrows of a uniform yellowish gray, a second look detected the line between the hair and forehead. A peculiarly well-shaped mouth and teeth were the only redeeming traits about it. The rarity of his smile proved that there was no vanity about him.

Tom's hand had to be examined and rebandaged every day for many weeks. Mr. Justin assisted when he was in the house, which was very often, but sometimes Tom would have no one but myself. He exacted more attention than a baby.

One day we were both busy with him, when Mrs. Obenreiser was allowed to make her first call on our patient. After the first enquiries I saw the arch look that was so disagreeble to me gathering in her face, and tried to make my escape, but Tom held my hand, and would not let me go.

'Aunt Desire's prophecy almost came true; did it not, Sadi? only it was a brother instead of a lover that was brought in on a board and laid at your feet. What a pity!' said Mrs. Obenreiser.

'What's all that about?' said Tom, while Mr. Justin lifted his eye-brows.

'Some of Aunt Desire's nonsense; that's all,' said I.

'But I want to know. Sadi needn't be having any lovers. I want her myself. Have you got a lover, Sadi?'

'No, no, Tom; don't be silly.'

'Well, I knew nobody but women ever came to see you.'

I felt rather than saw Mr. Justin's amusement at this home truth.

'Your aunt thinks that Sadi will get a husband just as quickly if she sits in the chimney-corner tending the baby and mending your stockings all the time as she would if she went about and enjoyed herself like other girls.'

'I agree with Aunt Desire," said Mr. Justin.

'Oh, indeed! Perhaps you are like those very sensible men that she knew in her youth, who looked for nothing but solid qualities in their wives?'

'I hope so,' said Mr. Justin, looking straight and serious into Mrs. Obenreiser's mocking face. I looked up at him gratefully, and his face grew suddenly bright with that rare smile.—It was as if the sun had all at once flashed through red curtains into a dull, empty room. He looked absolutely handsome for the first time.

'Then Sadi would do for you excellently,' said Mrs. Obenreiser.

'Come, now,' said Tom, 'that's a going it a little too steep. Sadi hasn't been married twice if you have, and she has some delicate feelings left.'

Mrs. Obenreifer was going to be very angry, but Mr. Justin said gently, 'A sick man has privileges,' and the storm blew over.

I had become acoustomed by this time to Mr. Justin's quiet way of always stepping into the breach at the critical moment. He spoke very little at any time, and usually to break some awkward pause in the conversation; but his mere presence in a room gave me a restful sense of security.

In spite of his own perfect self possession, I could not meet him with quite the same freedom after Mrs. Obenreiser's call as I did before. Tom grew better and Mr. Justin's visits became less frequent—the idea which had begun to suggest itself to my mind that part of them were meant for me was nipped in the bud. I blushed more than ever over my innermost thoughts. Two years before we had placed Tom in the counting-room of a factory in which Mr. Justin was book-keeper.

Tom had immediately conceived a boyish passion for him, and of course I had heard his praises every day. I had never met him, except for a brief introduction in the street, until Tom's accident made us intimate friends.

It seemed to me we must always be that, we had so many thoughts in common. I was not in love yet, or at least if I was, the feeling wore a different face from that which I had been looking for.

'I haven't seen you for three days,' said Tom to him, fretfully. 'By and-by you won't come at all. I have tired you out.'

'No, my boy, you are better now, and I find I cannot quite stand the night-work.'

'Night-work! What do you mean?'

'Of course, if I spend so many hours here, I have to make it up some time.'

'Oh, forgive me,' said Tom; 'I will never ask you to come again. Will *you* Sadi?'

'Not unless he likes it,' I stammered.

'I like it too well,' said Mr. Justin in a very low voice.

'What's that you said?' said Tom.

'Nothing worth repeating. Tom I will come again soon,' said Mr. Justin and he went away at once.

A few minutes after went into Aunt Desire's sitting, and Mr. Justin standing on the hearth rug before her in a very dejected attitude. For once his upright, cheerful mask (if it were one) seemed to have fallen away from him.

'I thought you were gone,' said I, in some confusion.

'I thought so myself; but I needed some advice on a very knotty point, and as I passed your aunt's door she looked as if she could give it.'

'Did you leave Tom alone? I will go to him,' said Aunt Desire, leaving us alone in a barfaced way altogether unworthy of her principles.

'Oh, dear!' I thought; 'you are worse than Mrs. Obenreiser;' and it must have been five long minutes before Mr. Justin seemed to see the necesity of saying something. I made two or three careless speeches in the time, to which he paid no sort of attention.

'You are quite certain that you would not want me to come here unless it is my own wish to do so?' he said at last, in a very slow, formal way.

'Yes,' I said, with a little trembling.

'You have made up your mind to wait for that lover who is to be brought in on a board and laid at your feet.'

'That does not follow at all.'

'Does it not?'

His eyes seemed to take a distinct color for once as I met them then, and he made a step forward.

'Oh, Sadi, you must come quick.—Tom has been flouncing about, and the bandage is loose,' said Nettie, the baby, rushing in between us with mouth and eyes wide open.

I went at once to Tom, and heard Mr Justin step on the gravel walk, and a click of the gate a moment after.

Well, at least, it he never came back again, I could live a long time on that strange look in his eyes, and the sudden movement, as if he had been tempted to take me in his arms.

I had not to wait long. He came again in the evening, and we sat with Tom as we had so often done before. With half a glance at me, he said he had found a letter at his office that afternoon which would call him out of town for a week, and perhaps a fortnight. After that, Tom would not part with him till the last moment.

At ten o'clock I went down to the door with him, and he drew me out on the piazza.

The still starlight some how convinced me, as I felt the touch of Mr. Justin's arm, that I truly loved this plain man, and, if need be, I could wait fifty years for him to tell me of it.

'Sadi, I must ask you before I go away for an uncertain time.'

'Oh, Mr. Justin, where are you going?' called out a little white figure that rose up suddenly from the end of the piazza It was Nettie, in a single garment. 'Don't let her scold me, Mr. Justin. It was so hot in bed I came out to cool myself, and when you opened the door I hid.'

'I forgive you if you go in now,' I said.

'In a minute. Dick and Lucy are coming home from the party at ten, and mean to bring me some of the supper. There they are now.'

'It is too true,' said Mr. Justin, as the children approached the gate. 'I may as well recognize the hand of fate, and say good-by, Sadi.'

'Good-by,' I said, putting a cold hand into his.

'Till I come back,' and he went away laughing.

My pillow was just a little wet with disappointed tears that night, though both Nettie's arms were around my neck.

Before Mr. Justin came home Tom was certain that he was well enough to go to the factory; and after arguing with him two days I walked down with him, to keep him out of temptation by the way. I had my reward, for Tom's first question had elicited the fact of Mr. Justin's return. As I turned homeward I saw him afar off, coming to meet me, and a few rods behind him walked Mrs. Obenreiser.

We did not speak at first; the gladness in his face was enough for me. He tried to take both my hands, but I whispered, 'Mrs. Obenreiser is just behind you.'

'Fate again! I have not a moment to lose. Sadi, will you marry me?'

'Yes.'

'All right—How do you do, Mrs. Obenreiser? I am charmed to see you.'

'Are you, indeed? The symptoms looked as if you would not be charmed to see any one but Sadi just now.'

The symptoms have become certainties, Mrs Obenreiser.' And she was so much surprised that she went on her way, forgetting to congratulate us.

'I was a true prophet, after all,' said Aunt Desire, as we walked into her sitting-room with conscious faces. 'Sadi's lover came to her chimney corner at last.'

'But she had to leave it,' said Mr. Justin, 'or that lover could not have proposed to her without Nettie for a witness.'

'That's no news,' said Tom, when I delicately broached the subject of my engagement to him. 'You began your courting the very day my hand was hurt.'

And I believe Tom is right.

Effect of a Scarcity of Single Women.

A Nebraska correspondent of the Syracuse Standard writes as follow:

"There is a lack of woman's nursing,
There is dearth of woman's tears."

Certainly not because they are unnecessary in this western region, but the fact is the women are scarce and men are plenty. In market phrase, the woman "demand far exceeds the supply." Those inexorable laws of supply and demand, about which political and other economists delight to talk, have not yet corrected this acid question. A heavy dose of girls, none of your homœopatic prescriptions, is what Nebraska needs, and the stomachs of her young men will always remain sour until the supply comes. You have no idea East how anxious young men in this region are to marry. In the words of a prairie farmer, courtin's hot.

The poor man is passing through a bitter experience. A party of us were duck hunting the other day on the Missouri bottoms. Night overtook us before we were aware of it, and we were obliged to seek lodging at the first house we could find. It was a small one-story structure of three rooms, and occupied by a family of six—father, mother, daughter, and three sons. The sons were all unmarried, and by the calls that were made afterwards, we judge the daughter was unmarried also. We hadn't been in the house five minutes when some kind of vehicle drove up and two young men were ushered into the parlor. Straightway the mother and daughter held a whispered consultation, which closed with an invitation to the sitting-room for supper. It was evident that the young men callers had been to tea, as they stand in the parlor with "Sweet sixteen".

Scarcely had we taken our seats at the table when a howl from the dogs out doors announced another comer. He seemed to avoid the front door, and knocked at that where our party was just sitting down to supper. The mother rose to answer the summons, when we were surprised by the daughter opening the parlor door and rushing forward with, "Don't get up, mother! Its one of my fellows! Come in Jim; how do you do?"

And Jim entered, in response to the cheery salutation. He made himself as comfortable as possible till we had finished supper, when another whispered consultation proved "the parlor is full as ought to be," whispered by Miss in responce to some motherly suggestion. The old gentleman solved the question by inviting us into the kitchen to smoke. It was evident that Jim didn't smoke, for he remained in the sitting-room. We should have doubtless enjoyed a quiet cigar had not the old lady opened the back door, and shouted at the top of her voice: "Come 'round here to the back door!"

It was another young man, and we fancied he looked as if he had come rather late. Two young men in the parlor, one in the sitting-room, and one in the kitchen. What should be done! The courting business was getting hot! There was another talk between mother and daughter. It was evident their devices had been exhausted. The old gentlemen was called into the corner. He settled the question with whispering: "I'll be damned if I'll move again till the sittin' room is full!"

Into the sitting-room went number four, and we smoked. It was full ten minutes before the next disturbers came, and they entered the kitchen with the air of old acquaintances. We looked anxiously at the host. Taking his pipe from his mouth, a single sentence relieved us:

"Them's the widowers! Stick!"

And we "stuck" and smoked on. The next half hour the girl must have been kept busy. The widowers had certainly a third of her time. It was 9 o'clock. We wished to go to bed, and the only bed we had discovered was in the parlor. The old gentleman divined our wishes, and said:

"I'm sorry, gentlemen! But this is one of their regular courtin' nights! Them two chaps in the parlor never leave afore midnight, and the widowers allus stay all night. And that aint the worst of it. Dan'll be here at 10 o'clock! I and the boys allus sleep in the haystack Friday nights. Yer welcome to that!"

The parlor, sitting-room, and kitchen full, we retreated to the haystack. In response to a question on the point the old gentleman said that—

"Friday night it's purty bad, Sunday it's wuss. Last Sunday night there was ten on 'em, and the girl is getting more and more partikiler. The more she gets the more she wants!"

On the haystack, with a stiff breeze driving away the musquitoes, we heard Dan drive up. One of the last remarks of the old man before we fell asleep was: "Yes, gentlemen, courtin's hot in Nebrasky!" And we believed him.

CIRCUMLOCUTION.—At a certain farm while the late war was going on, an unsophisticated colored woman waited upon a certain military gentleman with a bill of $19,50 for washing done at the camp hospital, which, after undergoing a rigorous scrutiny by the officer, was returned, with the following explanation, which the astonished daughter of Ethiopia listened to with an equal amount of wonder and perplexity: 'This bill, said the military gentleman, 'will first have to be sent to the Quarter-master-General at Washington, and he will report to the Adjutant-General, and he will lay it before the Secretary of war for his approval. The Adjutant being satisfied, it will be sent to the Auditor of State, who will send it to the U. S. Treasurer, who will at once dispatch an order to the collector of this port to pay the bill.' The old woman relieved herself of a long-drawn sigh: 'Then, Colonel,' she remarked, 'that last gem'man you spoke of pays for the washin,' does he?' 'No,' continued the officer, 'he will hand it to the quartermaster; but as there is no such officer here at present, some proper person must be appointed by the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President, and his appointment must be approved by the Senate. Congress not being in session now, the commission cannot be issued until after it meets. When this commission is received the quartermaster will show it to the collector; he will pay it, you giving the receipt.' The unfortunate woman scratched her head, then shook it, and finally said: 'I gess I'll have to let this washin' slide; but it am the las' job I does for Uncle Sam, sho'.'

Fancy bread—A roll of the eye.

BE CONTENTED.—Bulwer says that poverty is only an idea in nine cases out of ten. Some men with $10,000 a year suffer more for want of means than others with $500. The reason is, the richer man has his artificial wants. His income is $10,000 a year, and he suffers enough by being dunned for unpaid debts to kill a sensitive man. A man who earns a dollar a day and does not go into debt is the happier of the two. Very few people who have never been rich will believe this, but it is true. There are thousands and thousands with princely incomes who never know a minute's peace, because they live beyond their means. There is really more happiness among the working-men in the world than among those who are called rich.

Odds and Ends.

The Alexandra limp prevails.

The coming man—Jack Frost.

Ocular punishment—Eye lashes.

Paper cuffs—Newspaper attacks.

The church-yard of love—Marriage.

A pair of tights—Two drunkards.

Joe Pentland, the noted clown, has gone mad.

"Alarmism" is what Gladstone calls the "Battle of Dorking."

No jewelry whatever on the streets is the latest rule for ladies.

A noted bachelor has fallen into the meshes of a net: it is a brunette.

An Oberlin colored minister preaches occasionally in the 'orriginal Greek.'

There is a man now living in Ohio whose father was born 165 years ago.

It does not take a great many apples to make a dollars' worth this season.

'Never mix your drinks' is held to be a good rule with topers and milkmen.

John is making Hay while the sun shines; he is paid $100 for each of his poems.

The Knights Templars of St. Joseph, Mo., drill and hold their reviews on horseback.

Henry N. Smith, who owns Goldsmith Maid, has $200,000 worth of horses in his stables.

There are only sixteen persons announced to lecture on the Yo-Semite this winter.

The latest ballad is "Bury your dog in the garden; it will make your grave-vine grow."

A tomb-stone in a cemetery at Duxbury, Mass., is inscribed: 'Chisel cannot help her any.'

The Hartford *Times*

The Ellsworth American.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1871.

Railroads not the End.

In the minds of some it is well settled that with railroads comes new industries a new departure, and new men. This all may happen, but it will not certainly at once, and may not in some instances at all. Belfast has been quoted for the last year as an instance where the railroad has failed to stir the people to new effort. If we may believe some who love to dwell on the dark side of every picture, Belfast has not breathed since the cars first came to that city; that the railroad has failed to have any effect at all upon the business of the place. This all may be, but one swallow does not make a summer, and an isolated instance like that of Belfast does not settle any general law as to the effect of railroads. Belfast was always dubbed "Sleepy Hollow," and there has never been enterprise enough manifested in this quiet nook of down East to keep any people from being sleepy, outside of its ship building enterprises. No railroads ever yet built can put enterprise, business energy, hopefulness, vim, and a spirit to live and help others to do the same, in any people constitutionally and by long habit just fitted to merely vegetate and to collect interest on notes secured by mortgage.

But what makes the difference between Belfast and Auburn? Auburn is a thrifty town, gaining one-third in population from 1860 to 1870, and has a valuation of three millions. It has engaged largely in the manufacturing of shoes, having one of the largest shoe manufactories in the United States, it is said. Its business is rapidly increasing, and there is a thrift and a look of growth about it that is not seen about Belfast.

Belfast has about the same population, she lost between 1860 and 1870, and has a less valuation than Auburn, and no business. What makes the difference? Cities and towns have characters the same as individuals. The Auburnites make business; if they cannot build ships or manufacture leather, they can make shoes, and contest with Lynn and other shoe-manufacturing towns in the country for a share of the trade in that line. They succeed, and all kinds of business thrives with them. But why cannot Belfast make shoes, or clothes, or carriages, or start a cotton-mill as well as Lewiston or Auburn. It has all the facilities, it has railroad and water communication, and capital, and plenty of muscle and brains ready to be set to work. It is for the want of enterprise in her citizens, and railroads nor any other modern agent of civilization, can impart this lacking agent to success. Those that were born to swap jackknives, and to thrive by keeping aloof from making business for others, and only strive to save six and a quarter cents per day when their income is only six cents, will not move out of the beaten track though the steam whistle plays in their ears every day.

England was charged with being a nation of shop-keepers by Napoleon but that pushing people had enterprise enough to contest in all the markets of the world for the sale of her goods. She built railroads and sailed steamers in all parts of the world, and freighted them with her manufactured goods. She succeeded. If her trade had been confined to the Island, she would have been depopulated, nearly, before this.

All that can be claimed for railroads is, that they are a necessity, that they multiply markets for all producers and that they are means to an end. If Ellsworth, Machias, Cherryfield &c., &c., think railroads will put brains into dull men's heads and liberality in the souls of the niggardly, they will be mistaken. If we mean to live in a live world and do as live men who succeed in other places do, then we need a railroad and it will assist to go ahead, that's all.

Reasons for the Abolition of the School District System.

BY C. R. STETSON.

We inherited the school district system from Massachusetts; but the old mother state, after careful investigation, has abolished the system. From an examination of her State school reports, just prior to the abolition, we learn some of the reasons which led to that beneficent measure; a measure which should be imitated by the people of Maine and especially by the people of Ellsworth.

1. Agents are constantly changing. School Committees are more permanent, which gives more experience in the expenditure of funds, in the engagement of teachers, *et cetera*. They are held to a stricter accountability.

2. Repairs can be made, apparatus can be purchased, without action of the district, without levying a separate tax, under the town system. The management of everything is simplified and made efficient. A graded system of schools can be much better secured.

3. Persons inclined to be selfish, dictatorial, or fault-finding, are too apt to control the district. Many schools are thus ruined. Relatives of agents are apt to be employed to teach. This is all right, if they are qualified to teach. If not qualified where the agents employ teachers, school committees are usually very slow to reject them.

4. Every town having once abolished the district system is pleased with the change from the district to the town system, giving to all the schools in the town the same length of term. In every case it proves the dawn of a brighter day.

5. The school committee of North Reading, Mass., say the "district system has nothing to commend it but the fact that it is a rare fossil, which should be given up to the study of geologists and the patronizing care of the antiquarian society."

6. Under the district system the unequal distribution of population makes some schools short, others long; and yet the larger part of the school money is sometimes paid by the small districts.

7. Under the district system some districts have more money than they can judiciously expend; others have but a few weeks of school and very poor at that.

8. State owes equality of education to all the children; without abolition of district system this cannot be had.

9. Under the district system it often happens that a man, having contributed towards the building of a new school-house, moves into another district when he is obliged to contribute toward another.

10. As a rule those who care the least about education are the most tenacious defenders of the district system. This does not argue well for the side they espouse.

11. Abolition of the district system will inevitably lead to the building of better school houses, for every district will then want a good one, and the best possible teacher to occupy it. For once the selfishness of man then works for education.

12. With agents and school committees we have a double headed system, and responsibility rests squarely upon no one. Without fixing responsibility somewhere you cannot have good work done.

Teachers' Institute.

The exercises last week were reported in the *American* as far as the second lecture by Prof. Morse of Salem. Hancock Hall was nearly filled Wednesday evening and the audience were greatly entertained as well as instructed in the subject of which the Prof. is a special student, "The growth and structure of animals" was the topic. The drawings on the blackboard kept the audience eager and wide awake, and the quickness with which they were executed, called out frequent applause. Horses, elephants, crabs, lobsters, "fish, flesh and fowl" appeared as by magic.

In the growth both of animals and the Human body there is a change from simple to complex. All the animals may be studied in the light of a few great structural laws. Finding the fragment of a bone we may determine the animal and its class. The young of each higher class in the scale resemble the adults of the type below. The lecturer gave examples of the law of resemblance which runs through nature and from which we learn the creative mind. He showed that the physical structure of man and quadrupeds is essentially the same.

Illustrations were given of the formation of the fore-leg of animals and the wing of birds, the embryo of the human arm and hand. Prof. Morse evidently leans toward the Darwinian Theory of the evolution of physical nature. The lower forms struggling constantly after the higher, and the best surviving in the sacrifice of the imperfect. This interesting fact was brought to light also: nearly all flowers require the agency of insects to fertilize the seed, and without the insect world our flowers would soon become sterile.

It is impossible to give any adequate abstract of the Prof's. wonderful clear argument. We wish there might be a course of such lectures in Ellsworth every year. Men like Prof. Morse are educators of the people in the mysteries of the creation.

The Institute on Thursday was largely attended by the people. Thursday evening, after remarks by the County Supervisor, A. F. Drinkwater, Esq. and John B. Redman, Esq., we listened to a very excellent and instructive lecture on "Heat," by Mr. C. R. Stetson. Mr. S. is thoroughly interested in whatever benefits his fellow man. He is a man of large and broad ideas and knows something about all subjects. He interested the people and held their close attention.

Friday evening Mr. N. A. Lace gave a finely written lecture on "Ideals in Education." Mr. Lace would have the free school system take a "new departure." He would have the College free as well as the District School.

The unpleasant weather reduced the audience, and many lost the privilege of this thoughtful and carefully written paper.

The teachers left Ellsworth in the best of spirits, and we wish them real success in their good work. The time is coming when all *good* teachers will receive special attention, and large renumeration.

We hope graded certificates will soon be required, and all who teach obliged to show their qualifications in "black and white."

W. H. S.

STEUBEN, Oct. 9th, 1871.

MR. EDITOR:—I noticed an article in the last Americus from Sullivan, signed "An Observer," on the location of a Railroad route between Ellsworth and Cherryfield.

His views of the route that should be taken seems to me to be very good and sound. A railroad to pay must accommodate the people. Now of the two routes which would accommodate the greatest number?

We find by the census that Franklin contains 1042 inhabitants, Cherryfield 1764 inhabitants, making in both towns 2806. Now following the route as indicated by Observer from Ellsworth through Hancock, Franklin, Sullivan, Goulds-boro, Steuben and Milbridge, we have the following number of inhabitants, viz.: Franklin, 1042; Sullivan, 796; Gouldsboro, 1709; Steuben, 1062; and Milbridge 155, making a total of 6164; or if when we arrive at Steuben we should curve the road a little more to the North and pass over a fine and level tract of land and cross the Narraguagus river about two miles below Cherryfield village so as to accommodate both Cherryfield and Milbridge, we then could add to the population of Cherryfield and be in a good position to start on for Harrington.

This route has been explored as far East as the Milbridge line and the committee report it a very favorable one. We think the distance about the same as the Franklin and Cherryfield route. Not more than three or four miles farther by the lower route and that so level that the difference cannot be any serious objection.

All agree that the Franklin and Cherryfield route will be more expensive and through a tract of land that is unsettled and must to a great extent remain so forever.

Another reason for this route passing through the shore towns is the increasing travel of the pleasure seekers to Sullivan, Gouldsboro and other places along the route. This kind of travel is increasing every year and when the road is completed it will increase much faster. There are many more reasons why this route is the best to accept, which we will not mention now.

All that we ask is that this route be explored by the engineer and that the shore towns have a chance to show the feasibility of the above described route.

If this route is established we have no doubt that the several towns on the route will be ready and willing to do their part in aiding the building of the road.

Yours, G.

U. S. Senators to be Chosen.

The terms of twenty-four United States Senators expire in March, 1872, namely: Spencer, of Alabama; Rice, of Arkansas; Cole, of California; Ferry, of Connecticut; Osborn, of Florida; Hill, of Georgia; Trumbull, of Illinois; Morton, of Indiana; Harlan, of Iowa; Pomeroy, of Kansas; Davis, of Kentucky; Kellogg, of Louisiana; Vickers, of Maryland; Blair of Missouri; Nye, of Nevada; Patterson, of New Hampshire; Conkling, of New York; Pool, of North Carolina; Sherman, of Ohio; Corbett, of Oregon; Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Sawyer, of South Carolina; Morrill, of Vermont; and Howe, of Wisconsin. All of them are republicans except Davis, Vickers, and Blair, and the list includes some of the strongest men in the Senate, like Trumbull, Morton, Sherman and Cameron. It is probable the democrats will make some gains in the choice of this third of the Senate, and may rise from three in number to seven or eight. There is now a vacancy in Georgia. Mr. Foster Blodgett was elected but not admitted, and the vacancy will be filled by the legislature, which elects Senator Hill's successor, unless Blodgett shall be admitted next winter. A vacancy in Alabama will probably be filled by the appointment of the Governor, and the Senator will, of course, be a democrat. There is a vacancy in North Carolina, caused by the refusal of the Senate to admit Vance.

Spiritualists' Convention.

The fourth semi-annual convention of Spiritualists of the county of Hancock, held a two days meeting at the Methodist church at Ellsworth, on the 7th and 8th inst. On account of the inauspicious state of the weather of the 6th and 7th the convention was by no means so large as it otherwise would have been had the weather been favorable, so those at a distance could have conveniently attended. The few who wended their way to the church on the morning of the 7th, wore long faces, evidently disappointed in their anticipations of having a pleasant and profitable meeting, but nevertheless inspired with hope that it would come out right in the end.

There were so few in attendance on the morning of the first day it was thought advisable to adjourn the meeting until two o'clock P. M.

The convention met at two o'clock in the afternoon and was called to order by the president, and although there were but few in attendance yet there was a manifest interest displayed on the part of all present and the work began at once. There were those present with us at home and abroad ready and willing to lend a helping hand for the propagation of truth and the development of principles best calculated to raise the standard of humanity in the scale of moral and intellectual worth.

Mrs. Lovina Moore gave a very interesting lecture in her usual earnest, happy manner while in the trance state, stoutly advocating the truth from whatever source it emanated from the high or low the rich or poor.

Mr. McFadden of Kendall's Mills, a lawyer by profession, followed Mrs. Moore and gave us some excellent talk in his calm, smooth and sedate manner, that brought conviction home upon the minds of the convention. Mr. McFadden is an earnest advocate of Spiritual philosophy and his presence and talk did us all good and we hope in the future our conventions may be graced by his honest and manly bearing.

Saturday evening Mr. Freeman Wentworth gave us a fine lecture while in the trance state. He is an honest and earnest worker in the field and his remarks during the convention were well received and appreciated, as were also those of Dr. Joshua Jordan of Stockton, who spoke both in the normal and trance state, and whether Spiritualism is all it claims or not we believe Mr. Jordan to be an honest man and labors in our ranks from a sense of conscious duty and will probably die in the full faith of Spiritual philosophy. Others were present who participated in the exercises of the occasion doing honor to themselves and the convention. A. P. Barker, Esq., who has been an earnest seeker after the truth of Spiritual intercourse for the last two or three years, came out in full advocacy of the doctrine, impelled by an honest conviction of its truthfulness after close and serious investigation of its claims, and henceforth we claim for him a high stand among those who will work and labor for that which they believe to be true. Mr. Barker's remarks were timely and well received and among other things said he did not believe that much knowledge or great explorations could be made by anchoring at the shore, that he was for hoisting anchor, unfurling sail and starting out to sea in search of something. Remarks were made by several others, but I have not time to go into details. We must say here that we feel greatly indebted to Mrs. Wm. Fox and others for their excellent singing. The meeting was a success, constantly increasing in interest from the beginning to the close, and harmony and good will was apparent all the way through and evidently the people went away happier and we trust better and wiser then when they came together. The meeting was honored by the presence of some of our best citizens whom we were glad to see present.

A committee of seven was chosen to correspond with the leading Spiritualists of the State of Maine for the purpose of organizing a state convention during the next season.

A. F. BURNHAM.

Ellsworth, Oct. 9, 1871.

The Mount Cenis Tunnel.

Among the great achievements of this age of wonders is the successful completion of the Mount Cenis Tunnel. The formal opening of the Tunnel took place on the 17th ultimo, and the occasion was one of great rejoicing. An immense concourse of people witnessed the spectacle then presented, and many distinguished personages took part in the ceremonies.

The traveler journeying from France to Italy will no longer be compelled to climb the Alps, with its attendant dangers and slow progress. What formerly required five or six hours to accomplish can now be safely performed with comparative comfort in less than thirty minutes; and as soon as the railway connections are completed, one may go from Paris to Turin in eighteen hours.

The tunnel is nearly eight miles in length and connects the valley of Savoy with the plains of Piedmont, affording a direct and almost unbroken line of railway communication between Calais on the straits of Dover, through South France, to Brindisi, on the Adriatic. Ten miles of railroad between these points remain incomplete; but when constructed, passengers and mails can be carried over the entire route in less than sixty hours.

The engineering difficulties to be surmounted in the prosecution of this work were of the most formidable character; but energy and skill have finally triumphed. In consequence of the height of the mountain through which the tunnel passes, it was impossible to sink vertical shafts to admit light and air, or afford a passage for the debris that accumulated as the barriers of rock were broken down.

This important work was commenced in 1857, and entirely completed in about thirteen years. It could only be worked at each end, and it required a force of two thousand men to accomplish the task. The laborers relieved each other every eight hours; but those who did duty in the workshops were engaged, on an average, ten hours each day. The total cost of the structure is not far from $15,000,000. The mountain through which the tunnel passes is composed of alternate layers of schist, limestone, and gypsum, 3,480 feet below the crest of the mountain. The highest point reached by this route is 4,377 feet above the sea, from which it gradually slopes down to the mouth at Bardonneche, in Italy, at a height of 4,334 feet above the sea. As the work progressed the debris had to be conveyed from within to the mouth, a distance (part of the time) of nearly four miles. Pure air was forced in the same distance, and the men employed in its subterranean depths felt no ill effects from being thus hidden away in the earth. It is pronounced on all hands that the ventilation from end to end is excellent, and that no inconvenience is experienced by reason of smoke, steam, or mephitic air.

That the enterprise will bring in closer connection the people of the Latin race we have every reason to believe, and that it will also strengthen the commercial relations of the various European nations we most sincerely hope.

THE DEBT STATEMENT FOR OCTOBER.—Mr. Boutwell's statement of the public debt shows a net decrease of debt during the last month of $23,458,621; or at the rate of $448,620 per day, or more than 160,000,000 per year. It is not to be expected that this rate of payment can be maintained. The receipts were very large in September, especially from customs; and the drafts on the Treasury for current expenses have not been so large as they will be for the remainder of the calendar year. But the same is always true of the month of September, yet the decrease of the debt for the same month last year was but $9,007,487, and in 1869 it was but $7,067,439.

The Supply of Coal in England.

Some years ago considerable alarm was created in England by a statement to the effect that the coal area in that country was considerably less than was generally supposed, and that the supply would be exhausted within a period of about two hundred years. A board of commissioners, consisting of experts and scientific men, was appointed by Parliament, and after a patient and laborious investigation of five years the results are given to the world in a very comprehensive and elaborate report.

The commissioners partially confirm the alarmist reports about the short supply of coal. The only difference is in respect to time. In place of exhausting the coal-fields in a couple of hundred years, as was first reported, it is estimated that according to the arithmetical rate of increase in consumption for a number of years past, the supply will last 277 years. By a moderate geometrical diminution in the increased consumption, which would utilize much coal that is now wasted, the supply may be made to last 360 years. If the future increased consumption is limited or prohibited to the amount consumed during the year 1871, the supply may last 1,300 years. In other words, if England stands still it may continue to exist 1,300 years. But if it increases its manufactures and wealth in the future at the rate of progress during the first half of the present century then there will be an end of all this greatness and power in about 300 years.

The report is exceedingly valuable in information. Experience confirms theory by showing that coal cannot be procured at a lower depth than 4,000 feet, on account of the regular increase of heat. This increase is at the rate of one degree for each sixty feet. The mines at fifty feet below the surface maintain a constant temperature of fifty degrees in winter and summer. At the Rose Bridge mine, 2,419 feet deep, the temperature is uniform at ninety-four degrees. A mine in the tin regions in Cornwall is sometimes 123 degrees, and men can only work in it for spells of fifteen minutes. At 4,000 feet the temperature would be 105 degrees, and this is the highest at which coal can be profitably obtained, until men become like salamanders and able to live in a region of perpetual boiling water. The attainable quantity of coal in the known coal region is 90,207,000,000 tons. This would only last about 180 years. But it is estimated that an additional supply of 56,273,000,000 tons may be obtained in districts not yet worked or regarded as workable. This gives a total available quantity of 146,480,000,000 tons, which may last either 300 years or 1,300 years, according to the rate of consumption.

Thus, science pronounces the unalterable doom of the English nation. It must absolutely lay down its sceptre with in a determined period. That period seems so remote that forebodings and regrets seem about on a par with Mark Twain's tears at the tomb of his ancestor Adam. Nevertheless it is impossible not to forecast a future in which such great chances are not merely problematic. Within the same period of time that marked the rise and growth of the people and republic of the United States, the English nation is destined to disappear. What Sheffield, Manchester, and the other great manufacturing towns of England would be when deprived of the motive power that drives its steam engines and keeps its furnaces in blast is only too apparent, and it is probable that in comparison a Battle of Dorking might be more desirable. It is estimated that the machinery of England is equal to the manual power of the entire population of the globe. What that country would be deprived of this wonderful auxiliary power belongs to the future to decide.

There is just one chance of reprieve. It is possible that science which thus pronounces the doom of England may find means to give it a new lease of existance. New motive powers besides those derived from coal and steam may, and probably will be discovered or rather utilized. Already it is known that electricity or magnetism offers practically exhaustless sources of heat and power. Nature contains within her mighty storehouse many fruitful bounties to bless mankind—bounties which are only limited by human ignorance and incapacity. The day may not be distant when the locomotive and steam engine may be regarded as much behind the times as the old-fashioned stage-coaches and hand-looms are now regarded.

It is also to be observed that the investigations of the coal commission were limited to England. It is known that there are very large supplies of coal in Ireland, and that the mines of that country are regarded by scientific men as superior both in quantity and in quality to those of England. History contains many greater surprises than would be involved in the transfer of the seat of wealth and power of Great Britain from England to Ireland—from the Thames and Mersey to the Shannon and Boyne.

The North Bluehill Farmers' Club,

Held their annual fair October 4, 1871. Fourteen pairs cattle on the ground, and twenty horses.

President, Dean Dority.

Secretary, Robert W. Snow.

The several committees which were appointed decided as follows:

ON OX HAULING.

Augustus C. Peters, the best pair discipline and strength; John S. Stetson, second do.; Dean Dority, third do.

James L. Saunders exhibited a fine yoke of two-year old steers, girted 5 feet 8 inches, hauled 2 1-2 tons on the drag; astonished all present. Several other pairs gave good credit to their owners.

R. W. HINCKLEY, BENJ. SNOW, L. P. CUSHING, } Com.

ON STOCK.

A. C. Peters, 1st on oxen; John S. Stetson, 2nd do.; S. H. Johnson, 3d do.; Daniel Treworgy, 4th do.

Joseph S. Stover, 1st on three year-olds. Seth K. Hinckley, 2nd do.; Almond H. Mayo, 3d do.

James L. Saunders, 1st on two-year olds; Arthur Hinckler, 2nd do.

James Saunders, 1st on calves.

T. C. Mitchell, 1st on mare and colt.

DANIEL F. TREWORGY, NAHUM H. STETSON, A. C. PETERS, } Com.

HORSE TROTTING.

Best horse and fastest trotter on the ground, R. W. Coudou's "Col. Knox," four years old; Ellery Varnum's, same age, 2nd do.

J. L. SAUNDERS, T. C. MITCHELL, JOHN STETSON, } Com.

ON VEGETABLES.

Best early rose potatoes, J. L. Saunders; best jackson do., A. C. Peters; best white mountain do. S. K. Hinckley. Best mammoth French squash, net 100 lbs., Willis Dodge; Cal. and cheese pumpkins, Dean Dority; best native pumpkins, Danl. Treworgy.

HENRY FRANKS, S. K. HINCKLEY, JOHN STETSON, } Com.

FIELD CROPS.

Best corn, Danl. F. Treworgy, also best oats, 2 kinds, best beans 3 kinds, best peas, best beet-seed; best barley, L. P. Cushing.

J. L. SAUNDERS, S. K. HINCKLEY, L. T. CUSHING, } Com.

FRUIT.

Best apples, N. H. Stetson; second do. D. F. Treworgy; third do. J. S. Stetson; best cranberries, John Stetson; second do. D. F. Treworgy; best citron, R. W. Hinckley.

K. P. JOHNSON, S. H. JOHNSON, CHARLES SNOW, } Com.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Best yarn, Mrs. John Stetson; second do. Mrs. Mary B. Franks; best rag carpet, Mrs. Sarah Johnson; best drawn rug, Mrs. William Wescott; best braided rug, Mrs. John Stetson; best mittens, Miss Lillia A. Snow; best blanket, Mrs. R. W. Snow; best quilt, Mrs. S. K. Hinckley; best fancy work, Miss Fannie Mitchell.

MRS. S. C. MITCHELL, MRS. R. W. SNOW, MRS. K. P. JOHNSNN, } Com.

R. W. SNOW, Secretary.

General News.

The Great Fire in Chicago.

10,000 Buildings Burned.

ORIGIN AND COURSE OF THE FIRE.

The fire commenced about 9 o'clock last night near the corner of Jefferson and Delvan Sts., and swept everything before it, taking a northeasterly course through the central part of the city. The court house, hotels, banks and apparently everything within half a mile west of the court house and as far south as Park St., and probably west of State St., and perhaps east of that, are all destroyed.

ON THE NORTH SIDE.

The fire now rages on the north side, east of Wells St. extending to Chicago avenue in a northeasterly direction. It is being checked to the windward on the south and west sides. The wind seems to blow hard and to be changing towards the south. I think the fire reaches towards the great Central depot, and that is probably destroyed.

LOSSES EXCEEDING $50,000,000—THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE HOUSELESS.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the Rock Island R. R. depots, the City Water Works, the Tremont House, Sherman House, Crosby Opera House, &c., are among the buildings destroyed. The elevators on Main and River St. must have been burned, as the fire was raging on both sides at 7 o'clock this morning when I was there. Thousands of people are homeless, and the losses will exceed $50,000,000.

10 A. M., THE BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY IN ASHES—10,000 BUILDINGS BURNED.

Chicago—10 A. M. The entire business portion of the city is destroyed. All the banks, express and telegraph offices, all the newspaper offices, except the Tribune, six elevators and the water works have been burned. There is no water in the city, and not less than 10,000 buildings have already been destroyed.

A FIRE SWATH OF FIVE MILES.

The fire has burned a distance of five miles and is still raging. The wind is blowing a gale, and it will be almost impossible to get any reliable detailed particulars for some time, as there is only one telegraph wire working and that only to the suburbs.

ONE THIRD OF THE CITY DESTROYED.

Later—One third of the city is in ruins. All the banks, insurance offices, warehouses and elevators have been destroyed. Fifty 10,000 buildings have been burned. The fire is still raging, and the wind is blowing a gale.

RELIEF FOR SUFFERING CHICAGO.

Cincinnati, Oct. 9. The Mayors of nearly all the western cities have proffered relief and assistance to the Mayor of Chicago. The Chief Engineer of the Cincinnati fire department with three engines and hose carts has started for Chicago. A mass meeting of Railroad Presidents and prominent merchants and citizens of Cincinnati, is now being held at the Chambers of Commerce, to take measures for the relief of the sufferers.

THE FIRE FIEND UNAPPEASED—ONE HALF THE CITY IN RUINS.

Englewood, 10 miles from Chicago, 11 A. M. The work of devastation continues More than one half the city is already destroyed, and the flames continue their ravages almost unappeased. At about 1 o'clock this morning, the fire crossed the river at Adams St. bridge, and soon destroyed the gas works, and then spread itself in every direction.

THE SCHEDULE OF DESTRUCTION.

At this hour almost every building from Harrison St. north to Chicago river is destroyed, including all the insurance offices, banks, hotels, telegraph offices, newspaper establishments with the single exception of the Tribune office which is fire proof, the court house, Sherman house, Tremont house, Palmer house, New Pacific hotel, New Bigelow hotel, and in fact everything is swept clean. This district embraces all the heavy business houses in the city.

A SCOURGE EXCEEDING THAT OF SODOM AND GOMORRAH—50,000 HOUSELESS AND HOMELESS PEOPLE RUSHING WILDLY THROUGH THE STREETS.

The rain of fire and brimstone in Sodom and Gomorrah can hardly be compared to the devastating rain of the fire fiend in Chicago. More than one-half of the population are now rushing through the streets in vehicles which are obtained at enormous prices, on foot and in every other way with the choicest household treasure in their arms and on their backs, in utter confusion; not knowing whither to go. Fearful suffering must follow, and almost immediately. Full 50,000 people are at this moment homeless and houseless, not knowing where to lay their heads or get anything to satisfy the cravings of hunger.

THE NEWS AT WASHINGTON—PROMPT ACTION OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9. The fire at Chicago excites intense interest throughout the city and especially among gentleman from that locality. In addition to the press telegrams Gen. Myer of the Signal Service, has been receiving dispatches from time to time regarding the conflagration. On reading them President Grant requested Secretary Belknap to telegraph to Gen. Sheridan, saying it was the President's wish that Gen. Sheridan issue provisions and clothing to the sufferers, from the supplies he has at his disposal, and if these prove insufficient, to call on the military authorities at St. Louis for the same purpose.

A MASS MEETING IN ST. LOUIS FOR SUCCOR TO CHICAGO.

St. Louis, Oct. 9. Mayor Brown has received a message from Chicago asking food for the suffering people of that city. He has called a mass meeting of the citizens at the Merchants Exchange at 12 o'clock, which will be largely attended. The sympathy here is universal, all classes expressing the deepest feeling of sorrow for the suffering people.

FIRE ENGINES AND MEN SENT FORWARD.

Mayor Brown has a special train ready to start with five engines. The streets in front of the newspaper offices are thronged. A later dispatch has just been received from Chicago, asking for fire engines and men, and they will be sent at once. The dispatch says the fire is still furiously raging.

NEW YORK APPALLED BY THE CALAMITY.

New York, Oct. 9. The Chicago fire appals all classes here. The expressions of sympathy are universal and will find vent in meetings to provide assistance for the sufferers. Business throughout the city has been seriously checked by the great calamity.

APPEAL FOR FOOD—15,000 PEOPLE TURNED INTO THE STREET.

Cincinnati, Oct. 9. A dispatch from Supt. Wilson at Chicago, says: "cooked food is most wanted. There are at least 15,000 persons on the streets. The conflagration is unabated.

BUILDINGS BLOWN UP TO STAY THE FLAMES—PUBLIC MEETING IN CINCINNATI.

The Mayor has telegraphed the Mayor of Chicago, offering the services of the Fire Department if needed. It is reported that many houses have been blown up in the effort to stem the conflagration, but without effect. A mass meeting is being held here, presided over by Gov. Hayes, for the relief of the Chicago sufferers.

AID FROM CINCINNATI—$25,000 PROMPTLY RAISED.

The great fire in Chicago monopolizes all attention, and business is entirely suspended. The great calamity moves every heart. The citizens meeting at the Chamber of Commerce was largely attended, Committees on Transportation and Finance were appointed, and subscriptions and cash payments at once received. The Chamber of Commerce gave $5,000, many leading firms gave $1,000 each. At 12 o'clock $25,000 had been subscribed.

OTHER MEASURES OF RELIEF.

The Railroad Companies have offered to transport supplies free of charge. In accordance with this, Mayor Davis sends a dispatch to all cities and towns along the Railroad, to collect supplies to be taken free. Blankets and clothing will be collected and sent to-day in large quantities, also cooked food. A Committee leaves for Chicago this evening. At the preachers meeting this evening, resolutions of Sympathy were adopted, declaring that they would call on their congregations to cooperate with the authorities in affording immediate relief.

THE WHOLE BUSINESS SECTION IN ASHES.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—noon. The whole business portion of the city is in ashes from Harrison street north to Chicago avenue, and east of the river to Lake avenue.

THE GREAT FIRE GORGE.

The fire sweeps a district of three miles in length to a mile or a mile and a half in width. Every hotel, bank, express office, telegraph office, theatre and newspaper office, with all the wholesale houses in the city, have been totally destroyed. Many thousand dwellings and the water works have been destroyed. Early this morning the wind was blowing a perfect gale from the southwest, with a sky of brass. No one can tell what the end will be. The only salvation for the remainder of the city is in the wind keeping in its present direction.

New York, Oct. 9—4:15 P. M. The fire in Chicago is under control Three-quarters of the city lying north of the river is in ruins.

THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Hartford, Ct., Oct. 9. The Fire Insurance Companies of Hartford have not yet attempted to make a definite estimate of their losses, but doubtless the aggregate loss will be several millions. The directors and the other officers of all the leading companies vigorously assert their determination to pay every dollar as rapidly as possible, and they have already begun their arrangements to that effect.

The Life Insurance Companies have many millions loaned upon real estate security in Chicago, but as their rule is to require that the land alone shall more than secure the debt they apprehend no loss.

The Report on the Tammany Frauds.

Confirmation of all the Charges!

The City Debt $120,000,000!!

THE LONG PROMISED REPORTS.

The joint investigating Committee of Aldermen, Supervisors and citizens met in a room of the Supervisors in the County Court House to-day at 3 o'clock, and the citizens submitted reports that they have been preparing for two months past. The reports comprise, first, Wm. A. Booth's report; second, the report on armories; third, report on city and county appropriations and expenditures; fourth, report on pay rolls; fifth, report on Schuyler frauds.

THE CITY DEBT $120,000,000—FRAUDS EXPOSED.

These reports are voluminous, comprehensive and conclusive. They establish beyond a reasonable doubt, first, that the city debt is practically $120,000,000; second, that not merely extravagance, but fraud and speculation of the greatest character have been practiced in several departments with the knowledge of their heads.

THE DEBT DOUBLED IN TWO YEARS—THE MAYOR RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ROBBERY.

Third, that the debt has been doubled in two years since 1869. Fourth, that the Mayor is responsible for the continuation of wholesale robbery of the city. Fifth, that it costs nearly as much ($30,000,000) a year to run the Government of this city, as to administer that of the whole nation.

THE RING STOLE OVER $3,000,000 BY THE ARMORY FRAUDS.

Sixth, that while $3,221,865.62 were paid for armory repairs, &c., the actual expenditure was not more than $202,463. In other words, the Ring stole on armory accounts above $3,029,402.62. Seventh, that immense sums have been paid for services unperformed to men unknown in the offices from which they drew their salaries.

TWEED DIRECTLY IMPLICATED IN THE SCHUYLER FRAUDS.

Eighth, that the Schuyler frauds, by which the bills of one of the contractors were raised from $48,000 to $468,000 were committed through the connivance of Wm. M. Tweed.

FROM BANKRUPTCY TO $20,000,000 IN TEN YEARS.

The court record of Tweed's bankruptcy, signed by Judge Barnard, made in October, 1861, is printed. Tweed is now worth over $20,000,000.

The Tribune states that immense amounts of coal have been furnished, ostensibly for the use of the engine of the Court House, but really has been taken by the attaches in immense quantities.

The Flames Still Raging with Unabated Fury.

HOUSES, BARNS, LIVE STOCK AND HUMAN BEINGS BURNED.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 6.

The great prairie fire is still raging with unabated fury, although the slight rain of yesterday arrested its progress for a little time. Its course is southeast, and at the last accounts it had reached nearly as far south as Minnesota river, which it is hoped will stop its further progress. The high wind yesterday drove the fire forward with lightning rapidity, and it was burning fiercely in the big woods around Glenco, Lezur, Mankato and New Ulm.

Reports of the ravages of the fire fiend are coming in constantly, though evidently exaggerated. The losses so far positively known are confirmed. Houses, barns, and fences, and live stock, only two lives are known to be lost, a Swede named Conneant of Kandiyoct county and a man name unknown, who started from the same county with a drove of cattle for fort George, and was overtaken by fire. There is no means of ascertaining the amount of damage done, owing to the large tract of country over which the fire swept, and its inaccessible nature, but it must be very heavy. Many small towns are completely destroyed and the solitary farm houses in the track of the fire are almost invariably burned. The suffering must necessarily be great, as many farmers lose everything, homestead, live stock and crops, with a long winter close upon them.

—A Bucksport correspondent of the Belfast *Journal* writes:

Our projected Railroad to Bangor is the great subject of interest. By letters received from Mr. Richard P. Buck, of New York, within a few days, he assures us that at least three hundred thousand dollars can and will be furnished by capitalists of that city for this object. This amount with the two hundred thousand raised here on the river, will ensure the building of the road for the ensuing season. Mr. Buck, with other capitalists, will be here within a week or two to make further arrangements in the matter.

Special Notices.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This superb Hair Dye is the **best in the world**—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces **Immediately** a splendid Black or natural Brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 BOND STREET, N. Y. sp.1y40

Who is Dr. Wilton?

NOTICE.—We have Wilton's Catarrh Cure for the cure of Catarrh. It will also cure Headache, Toothache and Neuralgia, and we will refund the money for every bottle that does not help the patient. We invite every one to call at our store and test the medicine, with a very ingenious Patent Inhaling Tube, *free of cost*, and satisfy themselves of its merits before purchasing.

S. D. WIGGIN & CO., Apothecaries, ELLSWORTH, - - MAINE. sp.no.6mo.36

Baker's Orange Grove Bitters.

For Irregularities of the Digestive Organs, Cramp or Colic, or pains in the Stomach or Bowels, they will invariably give relief. They will be found very efficacious in cases of Dyspepsia. For loss of Appetite, Languor, General Debility and Depression of Spirits, they have no equal. They are especially recommended for Chronic Diarrhœa, Chills and Fever, Night Sweats, Biliousness and Jaundice. C. A. J. BAKER & CO., Sole Proprietors, 107 Commercial Street, Boston, Mass.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,

S. D. WIGGIN & CO., Druggists and Apothecaries, Ellsworth, - - Maine. sp.no.3mo36

Twenty-Eight Years' Practice.

In the Treatment of Diseases incident to Females has placed DR. DOW at the head of all physicians making such practice a specialty, and enables him to guarantee a speedy and permanent cure in the worst case of *Suppression* and all other *Menstrual Derangements*, from *whatever cause*. All letters for advice must contain $1. Office, No. 2 ENDICOTT STREET, BOSTON.

N. B.—Board furnished to those desiring to remain under treatment.

Boston, July, 1871.—sp.no. 1 yr

THE CAUSE AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

The primary cause of Consumption is **derangement of the digestive organs. This derangement produces deficient nutrition and assimilation. By assimilation I mean that process by which the nutriment of the food is converted into blood, and thence into the solids of the body. Persons with digestion thus impaired, having the slightest predisposition to pulmonary disease, or if they take cold, will be very liable to have Consumption of the Lungs in some of its forms; and I hold that it will be impossible to cure any case of Consumption without first restoring a good digestion and healthy assimilation. The very first thing to be done is to cleanse the stomach and bowels from all diseased mucus and slime which is clogging these organs so that they cannot perform their functions, and then rouse up and restore the liver to a healthy action. For this purpose the surest and best remedy is Schenck's Mandrake Pills. These Pills clean the stomach and bowels of all the dead and morbid slime that is causing disease and decay in the whole system. They will clear out the liver of all diseased bile that has accumulated there, and arouse it up to a new and healthy action, by which natural and healthy bile is secreted.**

The stomach, bowels and liver are thus cleansed by the use of

The Ellsworth American.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1871.

A. E. SAWYER, - - Local Editor.

Probate Courts.

ELLSWORTH—1st Wednesday in January, Feb ruary, August, September, and December. 2d Wednesday in April, 3d Wednesday in June, and 4th Wednesday in October.

BUCKSPORT—1st Wednesday in July and November.

BLUEHILL—3d Wednesday in January, May and September.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To School Boards—Atwell & Co., Portland.
Foreclosure Notices.
In Bankruptcy—Jasper Hutchings, Assignee.
O. F. Cunningham—Attorney & Counsellor at Law.
Aspect National Bank—Edward Swazey Cashier.
To Harness Makers—Henry Swan.
Email Petition—Leonard Wooster and others.
The Rising Sun Stove Polish—Morse Bros., Canton Mass.
City Shoe Store—A. S. Atherton.
Advertised Letters.

Local and Other Items.

—The City Hotel has had some of the rooms refitted.

—The 12th of next December there will be a total eclipse of the sun.

—The Spiritualists held a meeting at the Methodist Church last Sunday.

—Shall we have a course of Library lectures in Hancock Hall this winter?

—The County Teachers' Institute for Knox Co., will be held next week at Camden Harbor.

The County Supervisor, Gordon M. Hicks, Esq., will be assisted by Rev. Mr. Savary of this city.

—The R. W. Carter will not tow until considerable repairs have been made upon her boiler.

—Hon. Eugene Hale has some packages of Winter Wheat to distribute to farmers who will sow it.

—Mrs. Polly Smith, of Ellsworth, claims to be the oldest lady in the city, being ninety years of age.

—Sargent who stole a horse and carriage on Wednesday last has been captured and bound over for trial this term court.

—The Hancock Conference, (Congregational,) will meet at West Brooksville on the 24th and 25th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

—The whole number of teachers present at the Institute last week is seventy. Forty of them engaged in the written examination and took the graded certificates.

—We learn that Everard H. Greely has been appointed Marshal of this city. He has accepted the position and has been qualified. John Clark has been appointed assistant. These are good appointments.

—Rev. Dr. Dexter has removed from Kennebunkport to Baldwinville, Mass. Rev. Mr. Melcher, of North Yarmouth has become pastor of the Baptist church at Kennebunkport.

—The Ellsworth Dramatic Club will probably favor us with a series of entertainments during the last week of Court. The first evening will be produced "Solon Shingle" and "Nursery Chickweed."

—The Argo ran ashore Saturday night on "Horton's Rocks" but was got off without injuring her. On Monday Capt. Kossam withdrew her from the route, but intends to give as a larger and better boat next spring, running between this city and Bangor.

—A special Teachers' Institute is announced this week at Castine. Conducted by Mr. C. B. Stetson of Lewiston, Mr. G. I. Fletcher, Principal of the Normal school and Rev. Wm. H. Savary. Teachers from the western part of the County are invited. Lectures each evening.

—The ladies of West Trenton Sewing Circle propose to hold a Fair at Union Hall, Nov. 1st, afternoon and evening—supper and dance—the ladies will spare no pains to have a good time.

If stormy, the first fair day.

—The brig Golconda of Boston, cld. the 5th for Constantinople via. Smyrna, Turkey, with a cargo of eleven thousand kerosene cases. The Captain, Chas. E. Lord and the first mate Geo. W. Mason are both from Ellsworth, the steward, M. H. Kelley, from E. Lamoine.

—Many people find a difficulty in spelling words which contain *ei* or *ie*, not knowing which vowel comes first. To the spelling of these words, the word *lice* is a key. If the vowels follow *l*, the *i* comes first, if they follow *c*, *e* comes first. If you doubt in the case of *sieve*, spell *sieft*, and you have it.

—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Penobscot and Union River Railroad, held at Bucksport on Tuesday afternoon; chose, Jos. L. Buck, S. B. Swazey, Frederick Spofford, N. T. Hill of Bucksport, Richard P. Buck of New York, Dea. Daniel Sargent of Brewer, Joan W. Palmer of Bangor. Directors of said company. Edward Swazey was chosen clerk.

—Arrived at Steuben Oct. 7th, 1871. The fast sailing Yacht Surprise, Capt. B. F. Gordon master.

Capt. Gordon has just returned from a prospecting tour to some of the Islands or Points at the mouth of the harbor.

He dreamed one night before he left home of a large treasure that was buried on a certain point, and strange to tell, a friend of his dreamed the same dream and at the same time. They returned however without the treasure.

—Our Portland contemporaries have been asking the following questions:

Isn't our city council going to make some arrangements for the reception of President Grant, when he arrives in this city, on his way to Bangor?—[*Advertiser*.

Do you suppose Grant is going to stop at a "flag station?"—[*Argus*.

Wasn't Appomattox Court House a "flag station?"—[*Advertiser*.

—A Maine paper has the following reminiscence of an old time postman:

Mr. Clark Osgood, of Cape Elizabeth, has shown us a trunk, (the property of Mrs. Elmina Osgood,) in which, he says, Mr. Robert Clay, of Bluehill, carried the United States mails in eastern Maine in 1812 and 1814. This trunk is quite small, being only ten and one-half inches long, four and three-fourths wide, and less than four deep, including the cover. It is covered with leather, without handles of any kind, and fastened with a brass lock. It was doubtless carried by Mr. Clay under his arm.

Mr. C. started on his route from Bluehill, going from there to Bucksport; then crossing the river, he went by way of Belfast to Camden, this place being the end of his route westward. Then he returned by the same way to Bluehill, and thence proceeded to Surry, Ellsworth, Sullivan Ferry and Machias; and from there to Eastport, the eastward end of his route, a distance from Camden of about one hundred and fifty miles. From Eastport he returned to Bluehill. The round trip of three hundred miles occupied eight or ten days, according to the state of the travelling.

Before he commenced using this trunk, he carried the mails in an old boot leg, with one strap left on for a handle. Letter postage, at that time, was twenty-five cents. Mr. Clay had the reputation of carrying the mails with care and dispatch.

United States Circuit Court.

SHEPLEY AND FOX PRESIDING.

Saturday—Clarence Hale and Edward W. Fox of Portland, and A. C. Stilphen of Gardiner, were admitted to practice in this Court.

Wm. P. Joy having pleaded guilty to withholding pension money from a pensioner, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and cost. Paid.—[Portland *Press*.

Teachers' Institute.

Thursday morning opening exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. Tripp, of Surry, followed by singing.—Mr. Luce gave an exercise in Reading.

Mr. Stetson then gave some rules to guide teachers in teaching Composition.

1. The subject should be something with which the teacher is perfectly familiar.

2. The pupils should be taught to make short sentences at first.

3. Teach the pupils to make a careful analysis of their subject.

4. Teach the pupils to avoid repetition.

5. Teach the pupils to avoid saying the same thing in different words.

6. Teach the pupils the use of participles, and the formation of compound sentences, and the use of relative pronouns and adverbs.

7. Teach the pupils after the first to make some of their sentences long and others short.

8. Teach the pupils the logical sequence of ideas and sentences.

9. Compositions should be made a class exercise, and require no labor from the teacher out of school.

10. It should embrace the writing of letters and business forms.

11. Review lessons should be often written.

12. Care should be taken to have them written carefully.

13. Five things can thus be taught.

1. Penmanship, 2. Spelling, 3. Punctuation, 4. use of Capitals, 5. and Composition.

N. B. It is not the business of the teacher to teach the writing of elaborate compositions.

After recess Mr. Luce gave an interesting exercise in Arithmetic, giving several general exercises by which rapidity in computation may be secured. He also suggested some improvements in the manner of teaching Compound Nunbers.

Thursday afternoon at the opening of the session, Mr. Luce gave an exercise in Reading, selecting a class from the Institute to illustrate his principles. He was followed by Mr. Stetson who gave the final lesson in "Free Hand Drawing." After recess Mr. Stetson gave some rules for teaching Geography with the text-books at present used.

1. Do not follow the order of the text book.

2. Omit all details.

3. Study very largely in connection with current events, use the news papers.

4. Take the different parts of the world in the order of their importance.

4. Teach the pupils the pronunciation of all hard words.

5. Compare the larger cities for size and latitude &c., &c.

6. Draw frequent rude outline maps.

7. 1st. trace, 2nd. from the book, 3d. memory.

8. Do not attempt to teach more than 1-5 of what is in the text-book.

Supreme Judicial Court—October Term.

JUDGE CUTTING, PRESIDING.

The Judge came in at 10o'clock. Prayer by Rev. W. H. Savary. The names of the Grand Jurors were called, and the Jury empanneled.

The charge of Judge Cutting occupied fifteen minutes, was not written, but oral, and was a very comprehensive summing up of the duties of a Grand Jury. The custom of charging or instructing, by the Judge, of the Grand Jury, has come down to us from an early period, and originated at a time when it was supposed jurors had no knowledge of the law, but now it is presumed that all men understand what are the laws of the land, for most laws are now embodied in the statutes, and every one should know them. The Judge recommended, inasmuch as the statute law of the State had just been revised, that the jurors, when they returned to their room, read so much as would be applicable to their duties. He then said it became his duty, as a conservitor of the peace, to call their attention to a disturbance which took place at the City Hotel last night, between the hours of 12 midnight and 2 o'clock in the morning, in which five drunken rowdies committed acts which disturbed the peace of the inmates of the house, and of the neighborhood, and which is a disgrace to the city. He said if there had been an officer near, who was under his control, he would have had all five in jail before morning. The matter would come before them for investigation.

The Grand Jury retired and made choice of Heard Lord as foreman.

GRAND JURY.

Foreman, Heard Lord, Bluehill; Eaten Clark, Tremont; H. J. Davis, Ellsworth; John Eaton, Sedgwick; Geo. B. Flye, Brooklin; C. P. Joy, Ellsworth; James Lord, Surry; John B. Perkins, Brooksville; Eben M. Richardson, Eden; Geo. Roberts, jr., Penobscot; Reuben Paul, Gouldsboro; Samuel Smith, Deer Isle; James C. Saunders, Orland; James A. Webster, Castine; and Jonathan Wood, Bucksport.

FIRST TRAVERSE JURY.

Haskell W. Johnson, Bluehill, Foreman; Sylvanus Butler, Aurora; Daniel W. Bray, Brooklin; Geo. Cunningham, Ellsworth; Herbert S. Dority, Sedgwick; Otis L. Farnham, Brooksville; Perry H. Gray, Brooksville; Stephen C. Gordon, Trenton; Hezekiah Gilley, Bucksport; Andrew H. Hayes, Tremont; Leonard Jellison, Franklin; Alanson Jordan, Marlaville.

SECOND TRAVERSE JURY.

Wm. H. Preble, C. Isles, Foreman; Peter H. Mills, Deer Isle; James McKenney, Orland; Robert Mann, Surry; Alfred Mayo, Eden; Albert Robinson, Gouldsboro; Elliot L. Stratton, Hancock; Albin Soper, Orland; John Thompson, Deer Isle, Samuel Mann, Sullivan; Charles E. Whitcomb, Ellsworth. Supernumaries, Stephen W. Webster, Castine; Avery H. Whetmore, Verona; and Edwin Moor, Ellsworth.

DONNELLY'S PLATFORM.—Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, recently spoke as follows in regard to his last change of politics:

A good deal has been said about my returning to the Republican party. I do not feel that I ever was out of that party. I may have got one leg over the traces, but I was in the harness all the while. [Great laughter.] If there was any crime in kicking one leg out of the traces, my defence will have to be that of the boy who went fishing on Sunday. A preacher saw him sitting on the river's bank. "My son," said he, "don't you know you are committing a great sin to fish on the Sabbath day?" "Wal," said the boy, "it can't be no great sin, for I han't kotched nuthin." [Uproarious laughter.] I ran upon the platform of Ignatius Donnelly. I still regard it as a good, sound, substantial platform, but there isn't enough of it to make a party out of. [Tumultuous applause.] In fact, my friends, I found that the temperature was increasing at the rate of one degree for every fifty-four feet I descended. It got so hot I concluded I was going to the devil. [Laughter.] Now I don't think a man ought to go to the devil simply to prove that he isn't afraid to go to the devil. So I took the back track. I came up like a half-drowned gopher. [Tremendous outburst of laughter.]

—Speaker Blaine, General Garfield, Mr. John A. Bingham, Eugene Hale of Maine, Senator Wilson, Mr. H. K. Dawes, Col. John W. Forney, and Judge Kelley of Philadelphia have been invited to take the stump in New Jersey.

State Items.

—Typhoid fever prevails in Owl's Head.

—Senator Hamlin has arrived home from his long tour among the Pacific States.

—Messrs. Z. Pope Vose and J. B. Porter have purchased the Rockland *Gazette*, and will hereafter publish it.

—Rev. E. F. Borchers has been dismissed at his request, from the pastoral care of the Congregational churches at North Bridgton and Harrison.

—Bangoreans expect to be supplied with pure water from "Hat Case Pond" by July next.

—The *Whig* says Adjutant General Murray has borrowed 400 tents from the State of Massachusetts, which, with the 150 owned by Maine, will give 550 for the accommodation of the military at Bangor, on the 18th.

—The Bangor banks have declared semi-annual dividends as follows:—Farmer's National, 5 per cent.; Eastern, 4 per cent.; Kenduskeag National, 5 per cent.; Mercantile, 4 per cent.; Bangor Savings Bank, 3 1-2 per cent.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.—Six ladies have applied for admission to Bowdoin College and their requests are being considered. There is hardly any prospect, however, of the admission of ladies at present.

—The Boston *Traveller* states that with the present payment the large manufacturing corporations in Lawrence change their base of labor, and each employee will hereafter be paid for his work by the hour instead of the day, receiving pay for each hour and part of an hour of labor. It will be at the option of the employee as to the number of hours he shall work. This is intended to settle the question of "short time" between the corporations and their help.

—Mr. Samuel King made a balloon ascension from the Agricultural Fair grounds at Plymouth, N. H., Thursday afternoon, accompanied by Prof. J. H. Huntington, of Mount Washington fame, and Mr. Luther L. Holden of the Boston *Journal*, and in an hour and twenty-seven minutes after starting, landed in safety at Bridgton in this State.

—The *Journal* says that the gates at the United States Arsenal in Augusta, are kept open to allow parties who wish to do so, to drive around the beautiful grounds. There are now twenty-eight enlisted men at the arsenal; 1100 barrels of powder are stored in the different buildings appropriated to that purpose; and about 40,000 stands of arms. These arms of the old-fashion pattern, will be exchanged, as soon as the government adopts a new pattern.

—Messrs. J. B. & A. A. W. Hall, have purchased the New England *Regulator*, and united it with the Portland *Monitor* newspaper which has been enlarged.

—The *Argus* says that the question of the expediency of building the branch road already chartered from Bridgton to Gambo Falls is now being discussed by the people interested in that locality. It is stated on good authority that all towns through which the projected route will pass are liberal in their offers of aid.

—The *Argus* says that the horse Camors, which was sold in Boston the other day for $15,000, after showing a mile in 2:26, was bred by Mr. Levi Atwood, of Portland. He was a Knox colt, after the old General, and was sold at auction when two years old to Mr. R. O. Conant for $400.

—The *Advertiser* says that the will of the late Hon. Woodbury Davis has been filed in the Probate office in Portland. In it he bequeaths all his property to his wife and daughter for their use during their lifetime, and on their diseases, if any be left, it is to be divided into fifths, two-fifths to be divided equally between his two brothers, one-fifth to go to the children of his sister, and the remainder to be divided equally between the American Home Missionary Society and the Female Orphan Society. Numerous petitions, which find abundant signers, are in circulation asking the appointment of Joseph W. Symonds as judge of the Cumberland Superior Court. When it first became known that there would be a vacancy in the office, Mr. Symonds declined to be a candidate, but has, after urgent solicitations, consented.

—The *Telegraph* says that a further discovery of the loss of bonds in the Pejepscot National Bank was made on Monday last. About three years ago, Capt. R. L. Merryman of Brunswick, master of the ship Gen. Shepley, placed three $1,000 government bonds on deposit with Mr. Rogers for safe keeping. Subsequently Mrs. Merryman took out one, leaving two on deposit. On Monday morning, Capt. Alfred Merryman received a letter from Capt. R. L. Merryman, still at sea, notifying him of the facts in the case. He at once went to the bank; an envelope was found inscribed with the name of R. L. Merryman, but the bonds were gone. Capt. Alfred visited Mr. Rogers in jail, on that day, but got no information from him as to the disposition of the bonds. Mr. Rogers remarking that after he got to Thomaston he would write about the matter. The parties at Brunswick interested in the introduction of air compressing power, have commenced to put up a building on the site formerly occupied by the Colbys, on the east side of the Brunswick end of the bridge.

What Godby Thinks of the Troubles in Utah.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

Godby, the leading opponent of Brigham Young, is here, and was interviewed yesterday. He said that Methodism had nothing to do with the course of the courts in Utah, and that the assertion that the troubles now there is "the crusade of President Grant," is very stupid, and one a fanatic was alone capable of making. He expressed the opinion that polygamy would probably die out with the present race of elderly Mormons, and that Bringham is losing prestige. There is no danger of his assassination, but when he dies Mormonism will fall to pieces. The true course to pursue towards him and his people is to be kind, but firm. When Congress resolves to act they should advance steadily and determinedly and leave no room for misapprehension, showing to the people that there is no vengence nor persecution in the movement, but only a resolve to maintain the supremacy of the law.

Godby seemed greatly impressed with the wealth of the mines in Utah, and believed after the present troubles were settled Utah would ask admission into the Union as a State. Silver and gold will solve all the Utah difficulties.

Business Notices.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer for the scalp, and for restoring the hair and its color, has no equal.

Fevers seldom make an attack without warning; and may often be thrown off by soaking the feet in warm water, wrapping up warm in bed, and taking two or three of "Parson's Purgative Pills."

A missionary just returned, says he regards "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment" as beyond all price, and efficacious beyond any other medicine. It is adapted to a great variety of special cases, and is the best pain killer in the world.

DR. WISTAR'S WILD CHERRY BALSAM.—This Balsamic Compound has become a home fixture. Let all who suffer, and have in vain attempted to cure their coughs, colds, bronchial and or pulmonary complaints, make use of this unequaled remedy. It can be relied upon, the mass of testimony that has been published since its introduction, being ample proof of its efficacy.

From Rev. W. H. CRAWFORD and wife, now of Camden, Me.

East Corinth, Feb. 19, 1868.

This may certify that we have used Miss Sawyer's Salve in our family eight years, and we cheerfully bear testimony to its merits as a healing, soothing Salve, in all cases of Salt Rheum or Inflammation.

REV. W. H. CRAWFORD,
JULIA A. CRAWFORD.

Every young man should procure a copy of the medical work entitled "The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation," published by the famous "Peabody Institute," Boston. This book will teach the young how to avoid dangerous diseases, and from it the middle-aged and those more advanced in life may attain to a restoration of a prostrated system to active health. It is the result of deep study and most extensive medical practice, and may be relied upon. The extremely valuable and interesting work entitled "The Sexual Physiology of Woman and her Diseases" is also published by the Institute. Don't fail to read the advertisement of the Peabody Medical Institute, in adother column.

Ellsworth Price Current.

Corrected Weekly.

Apples, per bu	$3.00	New Potatoes	50 a 60
Cooking	50 a $1.00	Eggs	20
Dried	10 a 12	Domestic Lard	12
Butter per lb	30 a 35	Round Hog	8 a 9
Beans, per bu	3.00	Beef	6 a 8
Cheese	14	Clear Salt Pork	20 a 28
Corn	90	Mutton	5 a 6
Flour	6.00 to 10.00	Spring Lamb	7 a 8
Grain—Barley	90	Turkeys	17 a 20
Oats	60 a 65	Chickens	10 a 14
Rye	1.15 a 1.25	Veal	4 to 5
Hay	25 a 30	Ham	12a 15
Hides	8	Rough Tallow	6
Sheep Skin	75 a 100	Rendered	10
Calf Skins	15	Hard Wood	3.50 a 6.00
Lime	1.40 per cask	Mill	4.00 a 4.00
Corn Meal	100	Fleece Wool	50 a 55
Rye	1.30 a 1.50	Pulled	50 to 55

MARINE LIST.

Port of Ellsworth

SAILED.

Thursday 5th.

Sch Bangor, Jordan, Providence.
" Bonny Eves, Curtis, Providence.
" Caressa, Sadler, Boston.
" Frank Pierce, Grant, Portland.

ARRIVED.

" Fannie and Edith, Rider, Bos on.
" Earl, Furgerson, Boston.
" Emily, Whittaker, Boston.

SAILED.

Friday 6th.

" A K Woodard, Woodard, New York.

SAILED.

Saturday, 7th.

" Fannie and Edith, Reier, New York.
" Earl, Furgerson, New York.
" Senator, Whitmore, Boston.
" Hussar, Buker, Rockland.

ARRIVED.

Sunday 8th.

" Georgia Alley Boston.

SAILED.

Monday 9th.

" Pioneer, Marshal, Boston.

ARRIVED.

" Olive Branch, Joice, Boston.
" Georgie Staples, Lord, Calais for N York.

SAILED.

Tuesday 10th.

" Henry Chase, —— Thomaston.

ARRIVED.

" Wm H. Archer, Milliken, Boston.
" Charles Upton, Balfaty, Boston.
" Belle, Higgins, Boston.
" Fair Dealer, Remick, Boston.
" Monomoy, Bunker, Rockland.
" Doris, ——, Boston.

Domestic Ports.

BANGOR—Ar 7th brig C. H. Kennedy, Dodge, Philadelphia; Eagle, Day, Boston. Cld President, Robinson, Boston; Forester, Jordan, Nantucket; Hero, Foss, Boston; Agnes, Coombs, Boston; Elizabeth, Closson, ——; Watchman Fairfield, Boston.

PORTLAND—Ar 4th, Mechanic, Dyer, Phila., Kosciusko, to load for Thomaston; Flora King to load for Calais; Mary Lane, Swans Island. Ar 5th Canova, Remick, Boston; Vanguard, Orne, 235 bbls mackerel, Old Kosciusko. Ar 6th Telegraph, Woodard, Salem for Ellsworth.

Ar 7th Sea Breeze, Philadelphia; Congress, York, for Bath; Albatross, Milbridge, with lumber to R. Deering. Ar 8th Vine, Hodgkins, Lamoine for Boston.

Ar 9th, Ocean, Grant, Boston; Frank Pierce, Ellis, Arlsworth; Ellis, Sparta, Hopkins for Salem; Sarah Babson, Brooklin for Phila.

Cld Telegraph Woodard, Ellsworth.

NEW YORK—Ar 2d Sea Queen, Bunker, Rockland; Clara Sawyer, Branscomb, Jacksonville, Georgia; Orcutt, Savannah. Through Hell Gate 2d Alby Wasson, Wasson for Boston. Ar 4th Pavilion, Clark, Rockport; Algora, Machias.

Ar 5th Josephine, Perkins, Pembroke; Through Hell Gate 5th Idaho, Davis, for Providence; Union Flag, for Boston; Free Wind, for Portsmouth; Evelyn, Gilmore for Boston. Ar 6th May Day, Calais. J. Somes and Alligator do; Proteus, Machias.

PAWTUCKET—Ar 4th Watchman, Dority, Calais.

PROVIDENCE—Ar 5th sch Monica, Phillips, from Philadelphia.

Cld 5th schs Fred Spofford, Turner, Jacksonville, to load for St Thomas.

Sld 5th sch Wreath, Bunker, New York.

Ar 3d sch Alice Grace, Gilchrist, Georgetown; Warrenton McClure, Bangor.

Sld 3d schs Alabama, Moservey, and Governor, Torry, Calais.

Ar 6th schs Philanthropist, Ryder, Philadelphia; Express Wass, Elizabethport.

Ar 8th schs Caroline Grant, Haskell, and Samuel Nash, Harris, Calais.

Sld 1da L. Howard, Harrington, N York.

Anchored off South Ferry (Narragansett Rl) 5th brig Abby Watson, Hooper, from Calais for Philadelphia.

Sld 5th, Harper, Gott N Y, or Bangor. Sld 8th, Senator Grimes N Y or Phila.

NEWPORT—In port 2d brig C. H. Kennedy, Bunker, St John, NB for Philadelphia; sch Fred Walton, Rich, from Georgetown for Portland; H. G. Bell, Drinkwater, Rockland for Wilmington.

BOSTON—Ar 4th barque Mary G Reed, Weil, im Belfast, Ireland.

Ar 6th ship Arlington, Newcomb, Androssan; schs Harriet, Crowley, and Zingo, Pope, Portland.

Cld 5th Br schs Osprey, Sprague, and T B Harris, Quintan, St John, NB via Portland; Windsor, Dearborn, Bangor.

Ar 5th brig Aroostook, Bryant, Turks Islands; schs J P Wyman, Boschrock Jacksonvill; Jessie Hart, Thompson, and J L Newton, Stover; Georgetown, M S Lewis, Lewis, Philadelphia; Owen F Hinds, Clendenennin, Weehawken; Leontine, Thorndike, Roundout.

Cld 5th brig Isis, Anderson, Galveston.

Ar 6th ships Coringa, Bogart, Calcutta; Alex McNeal, Kelleran, Liverpool; Wm A Campbell, Henry, Liverpool; sch John M McAdam, Willard, Philadelphia; Van Buren, Clark, Elizabetport.

Cld 6th barque H F Hussey, Farnsworth, Savannah; sch Balloon, Nickerson, Portland; M P, (Br) Anderson, do.

Ar 5th Boaz, Wass, Rondout; Louisa Smith and Van Buren, Elizabethport; Mary Clark, Herrick, Baritan; barque Lizzie, Wotton, Havana.

Cld 7th C. W. Holt, Hart, Wilmington.

Ar 8th Ganges and Minneola, Ellis; woodcock, Bangor. Ar 9th Mentora, Castine; May Queen, Hancock; Mary A Holt, Wilmington.

SALEM—Ar 3d sch Neilson, Keene, fm Georgetown, DC.

Ar 4th sch Telegraph, Woodard, Ellsworth.

Ar 3d schs H S Billings, Billings, Hoboken; Nautilus, Crockett, New York; Mary Gilchrist Weehawken.

BALTIMORE—Cld 3d Sullivan, Higgins Boston.

LYNN—Ar 1st schs Gamecock, Robbins, Calais; Georgia, Alley, Ellsworth.

PHILADELPHIA—Ar 5th Bagaduce, Salem and Cld for Rockport.

Foreign Ports.

Ar at Ivigtut Aug. 22d barque Alice C. Dix, London.

Passed Anjier Aug 8, ship Banker Hill, Davis, from Boston for Manila.

Calcutta—Sld fm Saugor Aug 25th ship Garden Reach, Gilmore, Boston.

Sld fm Lisbon 14th ult., barque Tremont, Giles, to load for Gloucester.

In Elsinore Sound 19th ult., barque Proteus, Herriman, from New York for Constadt.

Cld at London 23d ult., ship Thos. Harward, Baker, New Orleans.

Sld fm Shields 23d ult, ship Genevieve Strickland, Strickland, New Orleans.

Fishermen.

Ar at Castine 4th inst, sch Mary B Smith, Brophy, Grand Bank, with 1100 qtls fish.

Memoranda.

The following sales are reported by a New York paper: Ships Ne Plus Ultra, 1534 tons, built at Thomaston in 1863, metaled in 1871, at $52,500; Lorenzo, 1092 tons, built at Richmond in 1854, metaled in 1870, at $18,500; Melocka, 974 tons, built at Pittston in 1857, metaled in 1867, at $17,000; barque Limerick Lass, 607 tons, built at Brewer in 1860, metled in 1870, at $17,000; Tejuca, 234 tons, built at Searsport in 1856, metaled in 1867, at $8000; brig Long Reach, 225 tons, built at Bath in 1868 metaled in 1870, (by auction) or $10,500.

Capt. Geo. W. McFadden's brig Clara J. Adams, touched at Lubec on her way to Havana, Cuba. The captain reports that his brig has 327 thousand feet of lumber, with room to stow 15 thousand more. His cargo between decks is potatoes. The capacity of the brig is between 790 and 800 tons.

The American Steamship Company's steamer Whatcheer, Capt Sutton, will be stationed at Newport, and will be ready at all times to assist vessels in distress, and for towing.

Ship Alexander NcNeal, Kelleran, at Boston from Liverpool, reports a succession of NW gales for 37 days to the Grand Banks. Since then had pleasant weather.

Ship Lorenzo, before reported sold at New York, was purchased by a St John N. B. house, and her name changed to Ada E Oulton.

Mr. C V Minot of Phipsburg, has nearly completed a large three-masted schooner in that town, which will soon be ready for launching. Sometime this fall or winter Mr James Bowker will probably put up the frame for a coasting vessel.

LAUNCHED—At Calais 5th inst., from the yard of O B Rideout, schr Frost-King, 207 tons, own ed by the builders, and others.

Also, from the yard of Robinson Bros., 30th ult. sch Etta Mary, 198 tons, to be commanded by Capt R B Dix.

Disasters.

Brig N. Stowers, (of Camden) Shute, at New York from St Croix, was 12 days North of Hatteras, with strong northerly winds. Aug 12, on the outward passage, took a hurricane commencing at NE and running round to SSW, lasting nine hours, threw the vessel on her beam ends, in which condition she lay three hours, damaging cargo, sails, &c.

Sch Moro, Drisko, from Fort Johnson for Boston, put into New London 4th inst, leaking 2500 strokes per hour, having struck on Cornfield Shoal. Will discharge for repairs.

Sch Mary, Perry, of and from Deants, for Providence, was towed into Vineyard Havin, 29th, by sch Bagaduce. She having carried away foremast on that day in Vineyard Sound.

The sch Eliza B. Coffin, of Harrington, went ashore on Denbo's Point, while on her way to Whiting, last Friday, knocked off her fore foot, and otherwise damaging her; and being under the direction of a pilot, the captain returned to Lubec for repairs.

Ship Arcadia, of Bath, lately burned off the coast of Brazil, was insured for $40,000 in Boston offices.

Sch Hope, which has been lying at Lubec the past two years waiting settlement of wreckers claims, has been purchased by Clark & Kennedy, who are repairing and fitting her for sea.

Brig Fanny Lincoln, Crane, from New York for Cardenas, has been lost. Crew saved and landed at Cardenas.

Barque Lucy A Nichols, Coffin, from St Helena Sound SC for London, at Fayal in distress, will be condemned.

Sch Willie Mowe, of Brooklin, from Savannah for Providence, with loss of maintopmast and also with main boom sprung and sails split, was spoken 24th ult., 60 miles SE of Frying Pan Shoals.

Sch Louise Crockett, from Baltimore for Boston, put into Vineyard Haven 5th inst., having lost and split sails and broke main gaff, would wait for a new suit of sails before proceeding.

New York, Oct 8. Sch Emma Day of Pembroke, Me. was seen on the 6th off Little Gull Light, bottom up with four men on her. She was taken in tow by a revenue cutter for Gardiner Bay.

MARRIED.

Ellsworth—Oct. 5th, by Rev. Wm. H. Savary, Mr. Isaac Mathews of Brooklyn, N. Y. and Miss Mary E. Barbor of Ellsworth.

Ellsworth—Oct. 5th, by the same, Mr. Charles B. Ring and Miss Lizzie M. West both of Franklin.

Ellsworth—Sept. 30th, by the same, Mr. James W. Smith and Miss Retta Harden both of Ellsworth.

Ellsworth—Oct. 7th, at the Cong'l Parsonage, by Rev. S. P. Fay of Bangor, Mr. Frederic Moor of Ellsworth and Miss Monilvia E. Staples of Penobscot.

DIED.

Steuben—Oct. 8th, Capt. Henry D. Moore, aged 59 years and 8 months.

Bartletts Isle—Oct. 5th, Mrs. Isabel Bartlett, aged 74 years, 6 months and 21 days.

Lamoine—Oct. 2nd, of congestion induced by the prevailing whooping cough, Florrie May, only daughter of Abdon K. and Clarinda Y. Cooledge, aged 2 years and 7 months.

As was so often sweetly sung by the beautiful little one and echoed by the choir at her burial:

"May all the loved ones meet together there."

Sullivan—Sept. 26th, Rosa Belle, daughter of Oliver P. and Jane T. Bragdon, aged 2 weeks.

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office for the week ending October 2d, 1871.

Beckett, Robert	Sherman, J. L.
Clark, J. Capt.	Smith, Miss C.
Gamer, Chas.	Taylor, George M.
Hagline, August	Tyler, Capt. David
Mayo, Thomas	Wentworth Anna, P.
Nutt, N. B.	Worden, Gabriel
Sheridan, F. B.	

Persons calling for the above will please say advertised.

D. McFARLAND, P. M.

BUY THE BEST!

If you wish to be obtain the LATEST IMPROVEMENT in clothes wringers, get the

Improved Universal Wringer

With Rubber between the Springs.

It runs easier and wrings drier than any wringer ever made.

"The Universal is the Best."—Am. Agriculturist.

Sold by the trade generally, and by

GEO. H. HOOD, General Agent.

67 Water Street, Boston.

Wringers of all kinds Repaired. 4w39

WILSON
New Underfeed
SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.

PRICE,
FORTY-FIVE
DOLLARS.

SIMPLE, DURABLE & RELIABLE.

Were important and essential elements embodied in this Celebrated Machine than any other in the World. Does every kind of work. Its mechanism is unexcelled. Certificate of Warranty for five years furnished by the Manufacturers with each Machine, secured by a half million dollars.

Inducements offered worthy the careful consideration of capitalists.

Send for circulars and sample sewing.

AGENTS WANTED in unoccupied territory.

R. J. BELLAMY & CO., Gen'l Ag'ts,
622 Washington Street, Boston.
3m040

Important to Inventors.

WM. H. CLIFFORD,
No. 80 Middle St., Portland, Me.,
Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, and Agent for the International Agency for procuring Patents in all Foreign Countries.
Sept. 23d, 1871. 3m039

Probate Notices.

At a Court of Probate holden at Ellsworth within and for the County of Hancock, on the 1st Wednesday of Sept. A. D. 1871.

ELIZABETH S. BACON, Executrix of the last will and testament of George R. Bacon, late of Sullivan in said County deceased—having presented her first account of Administration upon said estate for Probate:

ORDERED, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the American, printed at Ellsworth, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Ellsworth, in said county, on the 2nd Wed. of Oct. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

3w39 PARKER TUCK, Judge.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. A. DYER, Register.

PRAIRIE WEED BALSAM,

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, and all Consumptive Difficulties.

An invaluable discovery made by a well known dentist of Boston, on the great PRAIRIES of the WEST, through the INSTINCT of HORSES afflicted with the Heaves.

Its effects upon all Throat and Consumptive troubles are wonderful. It removes all pressure from the lungs, produces easy and natural breathing, causes sweet and refreshing sleep, restores the lost appetite, prevents diarrhœa and night sweats, and restores the whole system to a degree of health and strength rarely if ever attained under any other treatment.

Send for a Circular, containing a full account of its discovery and wonderful cures, or call on your druggist for a bottle and see for yourself. When taken in connection with the use of the Inhaling Balm, it has proved an unfailing remedy for all pulmonary complaints.

PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE.

WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents,
170 Washington Street,
BOSTON, Mass.

MILTON AUSTIN, Prop'r.
September 7, 1871. 1year,eow36

Special Notice.

I HEREBY forbid all persons harboring or trusting my wife, Cynthia W. Abbott, (non compos mentis) on my account, as I have made ample provision for her, and shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. All persons interested must govern themselves accordingly.

RANSOM B. ABBOTT.

Hancock, Sept. 21, 1871.

We, the undersigned citizens of Hancock, hereby certify that we are personally acquainted with Mrs. Abbott, and that in our opinion she is mentally incapable to transact any business, and all persons should avoid having any dealings with her.

CALVIN BERRY,
SAMUEL STRATTON,
GEO. B. SPRINGER,
} Selectmen of Hancock.

L. W. Hodgkins, M. D.; Geo. Parcher; Joseph Crabtree; William Hutchings; Isaac Crabtree.

3w39*

CALL AT THIS OFFICE
AND GET YOUR BUSINESS CARDS
the style of which cannot be excelled

MISS SAWYER'S SALVE.

HERE you have a salve combining soothing and healing properties, with no dangerous ingredient. A remedy at hand for the many pains and aches, wounds and bruises to which flesh is heir. Is more easily applied than many other remedies, never producing a bad effect, but always relieving pain, however severe.

It is prepared by *Miss Sawyer*, who has used it in her own extensive treatment of the sick, for nearly twenty years, with great success.

The principal diseases for which this salve is recommended are, *Chilblains, Rheumatism, Piles, Scrofula, Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Sprains, Burns, Fever Sores, Felons, Pimples, Erysipelas, Sore Eyes,

Poetry.

Over The Hill to the Poor House.

"To those who have cried and laughed over the original of "Over the Hill to the Poor house," we commend the following ludicrous parody to Orpheus C. Kerr, whose reverence for the pathetic is noticable incommensurate with his wit:

Over the hill to the poor-house,
My wife and children dear;
We march in sad procession
From out of the farm house here;
And all the broad green acres
I've tilled as boy and man,
Are sold to the heartless stranger,
Beneath the sheriff's ban.

Many a good year's livin'
They've yielded us and ours,
When mine was a full day's walking'
Through wheat and corn and flowers;
For I was freehold owner
As far as the eye could see,
And never a note nor mortgage
On what belonged to me.

And then to think I'd feel it,
In these my gray-haired days!
And then to think I'd follow
In strange, new fangled ways!
It seemed my brain was turning'
When Greeley's book came out,
And What he Knew of Farmin'
First tempted me to doubt.

I thought experience lyin',
And took from one my art,
Who says all men are "liars,"
Like David, in his heart
And what with sub-soil ploughin'
And drainage far and wide,
My land looked like an earthquake,
Had just broken out and dried.

And what with buildin' pig-pens
That cost as much as silk,
And feeding cows on butter,
To raise fresh butter-milk
And keepin' "rust" from wheat-crops
By sprinkled oil's control,
And plantin' sticks with broom corn,
To make the brooms grow whole—

Many a thousand dollars
Were worse than thrown away,
And many another thousand
I had in debts to pay;
But goose berries dead broke me,
When I to raise them tried,
By hurvin'—as the Book said—
My goose all side and side.

And then behold the Sheriff
To levy on it all,
Whose note on hose, and mortgage
Began like leaves to fall
Our very beds and bennin'
He seized upon and took,
And the only thing he wouldn't
Was Mr. Greeley's book.

And never may Mr. Greeley
Be sad as we to day—
Not even in the moment
When givin' up the ghost,
He forms one last whisper
To "d—n" the Boston Post.

Agricultural.

The Farmer's Convention.

The semi-annual session was held at Lincoln, Sept. 19-21 inclusive.

The convention, having no official Reporter, can give its suggestions and recommeddations only to such of the farmers of Maine, as may chance, 2 years hence, to obtain a copy of *Goodale's Reports*, which contain its discussion as phonographically taken by a Massachusetts reporter. With the present make-up, and machinery of the Convention, but few of one farmers reap any advantage from its labors.

Hon. W. H. Hersey, selected to present the "Address of Welcome" desiring a postponement until afternoon, the morning was occupied with recitals of the grasshopper ravages in the several counties. It appeared, that while these pests were more than usually numerous all over the State, some of the counties were highly favored. Thus in Aroostook their numbers hardly excite attention. In Hancock, Penobscot, Lincoln Knox and York, as a whole, their farmers were favored, while in Piscataquis, Franklin, Oxford, and Somerset their ravages were fearful.

Whence do the grasshoppers came from? called out a lively discussion, and much difference in opinions.

Bodge, of Lincoln, thought, that in the "spittle" to be seen on the grass in June, were to be found the grasshopper eggs. Unless his eyes had deceived him, he had seen them in it. Several others subscribed to his opinion. Bracket, of Waldo—regarded as autnority—said: "the tinny insects referred to, as seen in the spittle, were no grasshoppers at all, the true grasshopper, or more properly *locust*, having nippers to bite with, while the insect seen by Mr. Bodge had a tube, or proboscis, and *sucked* its food. The locust mis-called grasshopper—deposited its eggs in the ground. Mild winters, followed by a dry summer, favored their multiplication. As a rule they ravage worse in the interior than on the sea-side."

In the afternoon, Chamberlain, of Piscataquis, read a paper, pithy, pointed, and brief, on the "Lessons learned, and to be learned from the peculiar seasons." He thought the hand of man, in the reckless waste of forest, had caused unfavorable climatic changes. Our farmers, have thousands of acres in pasture and field, which ought to be growing trees, and thousands more, in mowing which should be in pasture for sheep. The grass roots have been so weakened or killed by the two year's drouth, that the next year's hay crop must be a light one unless farmers are wise in time. What precaution can they take?

The "Chair" called on Wasson, of Hancock, to respond, who said: "an examination of the mown fields, show that the roots of herds-grass are sharing the same fate, as those of clover, did last autumn,—dying, or dead. No prospective hay-crop is to be seen in fields left to care for themselves. If the land be in a low condition, that is, if it be poor, top-dress with something, either superphosphate, ashes, lime, plaster, or manure if one is lucky enough to have it. He fully believed, that one great want of our farmers, was less land, and more sheep,—mutton sheep. Such a change might not meet the existing exigency, but in the "long-run," would cure that fickle tendency of our grass-fields to give a good crop one year, and a good-for-nothing one the next. The time will come, when our farmers will adopt the English system of sheep-pasturing the grass-fields.

Lucas, of Somerset, said the idea of reseeding grass land in the fall, struck him as feasible, and a sensible one. If farmers examine their fields, they will find the grass roots in a sickly condition, which does not warrant the hope of a good yield next year. Those who winter too much stock in anticipation of big stock prices next spring, will be disappointed, for it will take more than one year for the grass fields to recover from the damaging effects of the droughts of this year, and the year before.

Evening.—Buck, of Orland, read a Statistical paper showing the advances in Agriculture during the two last centuries, which was listened to with a deal of interest. It was a production, evincing a deal of research and labor.

Hawes, of Knox, followed with a paper on Underdraining. This drew out the most spicy debate of the session.

(To be continued.)

The Blight in Pear Trees.

Several nurserymen in Geneva, N. Y., are using salt freely in their nurseries, at from two hundred to four hundred pounds an acre yearly, and say that it has a wholesome tendency to correct the tendency to blight; also to prevent it for the future. Certainly it is that where used there have been less indications of its prevalence than in other parts where it was not used. It is believed that salt is to play a very important part in agriculture as a top-dressing or for mixture for fertilizers. It is now, with lime, the best of all applications to mix with muck and reduce it to a friable condition. Iron shavings and copperas in solution have also potash manure, have been found of special efficacy in restoring [illegible]

PASTURING MEADOWS.—For want of sufficient pasture, cattle and horses are often turned into the mown meadows or stubbles that have been seeded with clover. This is, to say the least, injudicious.

Generally dry weather occurs after harvest, during which the clover and grass have a struggle to maintain their existence, the young clover plants especially suffering from the heat and the drouth. Possibly for some weeks the principal dependence of the meadows for moisture is the nightly dews. If the leaves are allowed to be eaten off, this mode of supply is arrested, by depriving the roots of the shade which they would have afforded. Only a weak growth can then be made, many plants will be totally destroyed, and when the rains occur, followed by nightly frosts, the unsheltered roots are thrown out by thousands. A promising piece of clover may thus be completely ruined and the next year's supply of hay be seriously curtailed. The life of the meadow is consumed and their existance threatened.—[*Agriculturist.*

KEEPING EGGS FOR WINTER.—In August I generally commence saving eggs, and I am very careful to save only good fresh eggs. I take boxes which hold about 12 dozen; but on the bottom a layer of oats, and set my eggs all point downwards, so that not one touches the other, until the layer is full, then cover with oats and make another layer, and so on until the box is full, and then cover and set in a cool, dry place, where it does not freeze, until used. I have followed this way for the last twenty years, and cannot say that I ever lost more than one or two out of fifty, and then generally found that it was knocked or put down unsound. I use small boxes, so that I can use first the eggs which I put down first. I have never thought of changing my way, although I have read so many ways to do it, for instance, in ashes, in fat, in limewater, and even in varnishing them, because my way seemed to me the simplest and cleanest and I am just as sure to have good eggs next February and March, which I lay in now, as I can have good eggs now. There is no danger of having a musty taste to the eggs if you keep them in a dry place and are careful to use dry oats.—[*A Farmer's Wife, in Country Gentleman.*

ABOUT SUMAC.—The sumac which grows throughout the Northern States, from some climatic cause has not so much tannin as that from the South, hence it is not so valuable. So one claim that, that from Missouri and other Western States has as much; but, in the absence of any analysis, we may assume the price indicates the fact that it does not. The Southern has improved so much in quality that some of it has sold at $100 per ton within $10 of the best Sicilian. The Northern and western is worth only $40 to $50 per ton. A cause of this may also be in bad preparation. The leaves only should be picked, no twigs or limbs. Then the leaves should be dried by sun heat, and so arranged that they can be run under a shelter. They must not be allowed to get wet or damp in process of drying. They should be picked just before the berries are fully ripe. This industry has become a very great one in the South, and enabled many persons to make a comfortable living from an article heretofore wasted. The demand is not lessening, but really increasing, and there is room for a much larger production. The morocco manufacturers prefer the article fine ground and from the leaves only. If so made and carrying a good percentage of tannin, $75 to $80 per ton of 2,000 pounds can certainly be calculated on. Mr. Bruen said that the largest morocco-dressers in Newark testified that they could only use the leaves for their purposes. Wood and bark spoilep sumac for their use.—[*Hearth and Home.*

The Household.

SPONGE PUDDING.—One quart of milk one cup of flour, salt, seven eggs; bake one hour or more, and eat with sauce; rich cream sauce is very nice.

TRANSPARENT SOAP.—Shave in thin slices one pound of brown bar soap, and put it in a junk bottle with half a pint of alcohol. Without corking the bottle, place it in a basin containing water, put the basin on the stove and boil ten minutes; then remove the bottle from the water, and turn out the liquid to cool. Before cold, add a few drops of oil of bergamont or lemon to scent.

BURNS.—The following is said to be an excellent remedy for a burn:—Take a tart apple and simmer in lard until it forms a salve; it will heal a burn quickly, and always without a scar.

NEW ENGLAND HOME PUDDING.—Six crackers powdered fine, one quart of boiling milk, one spoonful of flour, one cup of brown sugar, six eggs, raisins, currents, and mixed spices to taste. Bake and serve with sauce.

FRICASSEE OF PARSNIPS.—Boil in milk till they are soft, then cut them lengthwise into bits two or three inches long, and simmer in a white sauce made of two spoonsful of broth, a bit of mace, half a cupful of cream, a bit of butter, and some flour, pepper and salt.

LEMON PUDDING.—Beat half a pound of butter to a cream, with half a pound of powdered white sugar, then add to it eight eggs well beaten, with the juice and grated peel of one large lemon; stir well. Line a dish with puff paste, fill it with the pudding and bake in a moderate oven. The dish to bake in should be an inch deep. It will be spoiled by baking in the least too much or not enough.

A Nice Girl.

Though that desirable class of girls is by no means extinct, still they are not so numerous as might be wished. There is nothing half so beautiful, or delightful, or so lovable, as a nice girl. One of those lovely, lively, good-natured, sweet-faced, amiable, neat, natty, domestic creatures, met within the sphere of "home," diffusing around the influence of her goodness, like the essence of sweet flowers.

A nice girl is not the languishing beauty, dawdling on a sofa, and discussing the last novels or opera, or the giraffe-like creature sweeping majestically through the drawing-room. The nice girl may not even play or dance well, and know nothing about using her eyes or coquetting with a fan. She never languishes, she is too active. She is not given to sensation novels, she is too busy. In public she is not in front showing her shoulders; she sits quiet and unobtrusive at the back of the crowd, most likely. In fact, it is not often we discover her. Home is her place.

Who rises betime and superintends the morning meal? Who makes the toasts and the tea, buttons the boy's shirts, and waters the flowers, feeds the chickens, and brightens up the parlor and sitting room? Is it the languisher, or the giraffe, or the "elegant?" Not a bit of it; it's the nice young girl.

Her maiden toilet is made in the shortest possible time, yet how charming it is done, and how elegant her neat dress and collar! Not presenting her cheek or brow like "a fine girl," but an audible smack, which says plainly, "I love you ever so much." If you covert anything, it's one of the nice young girl's kisses.

Breakfast over, down in the kitchen to see about dinner; and all day long she is up and down, always cheerful and light-hearted. She never ceases to be active and useful until day is all gone, then she will polka with the boys, or read, sing old songs and play old tunes to her father and mother for hours together. She is a perfect treasure, is the nice girl. When sickness comes it is she who attends with unwearied patience in the sick chamber. There is no risk, no fatigue she will not undergo, no sacrifice that she will not make. She is all love, all devotion. I have often thought it would be happiness to be watched by such loving eyes and tended by such a fair hand.

One of the most strongly marked characteristics of a "nice girl" is tidiness and simplicity of dress. She is invariable associated in our mind with a high frock, plain collar, and the neatest of neck ribbons, bound with the most modest little brooch in the world. I never knew a "nice girl" who displayed profusion of rings and bracelets, or who wore low dresses or a splendid bonnet.

I say again, there is nothing in the world half so beautiful, half so intrinsically good, as a "nice girl." She is the sweetest flower in the path of life. There are others farmore stately, far more gorgeous, but these we merely admire as we go by. It is where the daisy grows that we like rest.

Another poor girl has died in Virginia from the use of tobacco at the age of one hundred. She was an orphan.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners in and for the County of Hancock.

WE, the subscribers and inhabitants of the towns of Waltham, Mariaville, Ellsworth Amherst, Aurora, and Plantation No. 33, in said County of Hancock, humbly represent, that public convenience requires that a public way be laid out as follows, to Wit:—Beginning at the County road near the dwelling house of Almond Giles in said town of Waltham, thence northerly to Samuel B. Jordan's and Geo. W. Cook's, thence northerly to or near land of Wm. H. Grant, thence northerly so as to strike a turn in the town road, near the dwelling house of Elliot Jordan, thence on said town road to Increase Jordan's dwelling house, thence northerly so as to strike the division line of land of Wm. Verrer and Henry Fox, thence north on said line, or nearly so, to the County road near the Twynham school house, so called; and we do also represent that a great improvement could, and ought to be made by making an alteration in the County road, at the Jones hill, so called, by beginning at or near the division line of land of James Twynham and Charles Jones, Jr., and locating said County road around on the western side of said hill to the bridge, where said road now crosses the east branch of Union river, instead of passing directly over the hill as it now does; we therefore pray your Honors to lay out and establish said road and to make said alteration as the law in such case provides, as in duty bound will ever pray.

WM. H. GRANT and 109 others.

May 18th, 1871.

STATE OF MAINE.

Hancock, ss.—Court of County Commissioners, April Term, A. D. 1871.

Upon the foregoing petition it is considered by the Commissioners that the petitioners are responsible and that they ought to be heard touching the matter set forth in their petition, and therefore order that the County Commissioners meet at Jones' Hill, so called, in Waltham, on Tuesday the 31st day of October next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and thence proceed to view the route mentioned in said petition, immediately after which view, a hearing of the parties and witnesses will be had at some convenient place in the vicinity, and such other measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall judge proper. And it is further

ORDERED—That notice of the time, place and purpose of the Commissioners' meeting aforesaid be given to all persons and corporations interested by serving attested copies of the petition and this order thereon, upon the clerk of the town of Waltham, and by posting up attested copies as aforesaid, in three public places in said town thirty days at least before the time appointed for said view, and by publishing the petition and order thereon three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American, a newspaper published at Ellsworth, in the County of Hancock, the first publication to be thirty days at least before the time of said view, that all persons and corporations interested may attend and be heard if they think fit.

Attest: H. B. SAUNDERS, Clerk.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest: H. B. SAUNDERS, Clerk.

THE War in Europe —HAS— Lowered the Price of Goods —AT— W. G. Murphy & Co's., Who have taken the Store formerly occupied by CLARK & DAVIS, and filled it with a stock purchased for CASH.

FLOUR, CORN, WEST INDIA GOODS, COTTON SEED MEAL, SHORTS, AND GROCERIES.

A large stock of LADIES and GENTS Boots and Shoes of all kinds, constantly on hand. Everything will be sold at the lowest market price. Country produce taken in exchange.

CALL AND SEE US.

W. G. MURPHY & CO.

Ellsworth, April 3, 1871. 1f14

REMOVED!

To Store formerly occupied by S. D. Wiggin.

New Store! New Goods!

Just received a fine stock of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY.

which will be sold at very low prices.

Also, a fine assortment of VIOLIN STRINGS, BRIDGES, KEYS, &c. Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired at short notice and at the lowest prices. WORK WARRANTED.

E. L. DAVIS.

GRANITE BLOCK, MAIN ST., ELLSWORTH, ME.

Ellsworth, June 28, 1871. 26tf

Claim Agency, ELLSWORTH, ME

HAVING been engaged for several years in the Claim Agency, in prosecuting claims at Washington, D. C., in the various departments and having become familiar with the most expeditious method of establishing claims, I now solicit the patronage of all who may need my services in presenting claims upon the Government.

Invalid Soldiers made such by wounds or disease, contracted in the U. S. Service.

Widows during widowhood.

Dependent Mothers, whose husband having served them, and abandoned their support, or who are physically incapacitated to support them, having no other source of income.

Dependent Fathers where the Mother is dead. Orphans Children, Orphans Brothers and Sisters under sixteen years, are entitled to pensions. Original and additional bounties, back pay, mileage, ration money, while prisoners of war, their heirs, collected in the shortest possible manner, no charge for services rendered unless successful.

A. F. BURNHAM.

Ellsworth, July 29th, 1869. 29tf

Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE his well-known farm, situated in Ellsworth, on the Bangor road, 6 miles from Ellsworth village, and four from the Falls village. Said farm contains one hundred and fifty acres of land, twenty-five under cultivation, thirteen in pasture, balance in wood and timber land. There is a large meadow that cuts eight tons of hay, but with a small outlay it could be made to cut twenty. Some portions of this meadow is now wet into cranberry vines. The house is a large two story one, with an L forty feet long, with a hall in the second story whole length. Wood shed and carriage house, two stables, one 20X32, and one 28X60. Two wells of water. Also a young orchard of choice apple trees, just beginning to bear. The situation is suitable for a Tavern stand and is desirable every way. It is offered for sale because I intend going west. A good bargain will be given. ROYAL TYLER.

Ellsworth, Sept. 5, 1871. 36tf

ROCKLAND STEAM MILL CO., MANUFACTURERS OF MEAL, AND DEALERS IN CORN, MEAL, OATS, AND RYE.

MEAL at Boston Market Prices, and delivered to Shippers at the WHARVES, without EXTRA CHARGE.

All orders promptly attended to.

GEO. MAYO, Agent.

July 18, 1871. 1 year 30. ROCKLAND, ME

FOR DYSPEPSIA DEBILITY PERUVIAN AN IRON TONIC SYRUP DROPSY HUMORS NATURE'S OWN VITALIZER

CAUTION.—All genuine has the name "Peruvian Syrup," (NOT "Peruvian Bark,") blown in the glass. A 32-page pamphlet sent free. J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, 38 Dey St., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

September 21, 1871 1yeareow38

1812 THE NEW PENSION LAW. 1812

1st. All Officers, Soldiers and Sailors, who served in the War of 1812, and who have never been pensioned for disability incurred in U. S. service, are entitled to $8.00 per month.

2nd. All Officers, Soldiers and Sailors, who served sixty days, and drawing less than $8.00 per month are entitled to $8.00 per month.

3d. The Widows of all Officers, Soldiers and Sailors, who served sixty days, who were married to the Soldier prior to Dec. 24, 1814, and who have not since re-married are entitled to $8.00 per month.

Office over Henry Whiting's Store.

WM. P. JOY, Attorney.

Ellsworth, Me., March 6, 1871. 10tf

For Sale.

A NEW SEVEN OCTAVE (Henry F. Miller,) PIANO. Inquire of GEORGE A. DYER, Main Street Ellsworth, Me. 20tf

[G. P. ROWELL'S COLUMN.]

BURNETT'S COCOAINE

A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c. Acknowledged the best promoter of the growth and beauty of the hair. JOS. BURNETT & CO., Boston, Mass. Sold by all druggists. Beware of imitations.

ILLINOIS INVESTMENT SECURITIES. 7 PER CENT REGISTERED TOWN AND COUNTY BONDS PAYABLE BY THE STATE TREASURER. TEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS WITH WIDE MARGINS.

JACOB B. SHIPHERD & CO., BANKERS, No. 24 PINE STREET, NEW YORK. Nos. 135 & 137 La Salle St., Chicago. OUR "HAND BOOK of ILLINOIS SECURITIES," SENT FREE.

FREE FOR ONE MONTH TO ALL WHO ASK FOR IT; 75c. to Jan. '72; $1.50 to July '72; $2.50 to Jan. '73. THE METHODIST Every week a Lecture Room Talk by Beecher; Sermon or article by Talmage, (second only to Beecher in popularity.) Mrs. Willing's great serial story exposing secret workings of Romanism in America, and much other good reading. G. Halstead, 114 Nassau St., New York.

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Each Case containing One Bottle of OLD PALE BRANDY, OLD RYE WHISKEY, FINE OLD PORT, HOLLAND GIN, OLD PALE SHERRY, OLD BOURBON. Guaranteed Pure and of the very Best Quality.

PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.

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PATENTS solicited having strong and valid claims. Difficult cases a specialty. W. E. SIMONDS, 345 Main St., Hartford, Ct.

ASTHMA FARNHAM'S Permanent Cure for the ASTHMA. Relief guaranteed in five minutes, by inhaling Farnham's Hay Fever and Rose Cold. Recommended by Physicians. Price, $2 per box. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. W. H. R. FARNHAM & CO., 416 Broadway, N. Y. P. O. Box 3042. Sold by all Druggists.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

A Desirable Hiss.—There is the hiss of ridicule, the hiss of scorn, the hiss of snakes in the grass; but the most delightful hiss is that of

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient

In the sparkling goblet, giving assurance to the invalid that the potion will be deliciously assuaged; that his stomach will be refreshed and purified; that if he is feverish, his body will be cooled by healthful evaporation; that if he is constipated, the difficulty will pass away without a pang; and that if the condition of his general health is impaired, it will be speedily restored. Of course, he will take care to procure none but the genuine.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DON'T fail to try Dr. Kimball's B. C. Balsam, for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Chest and Lungs. A pleasant and effectual remedy. KIMBALL & Co., Proprietors, Augusta, Maine.

IMPERIAL TSING TEA.

Is a choice Black Tea, Orange Pekoe flavor, Cures headache, quiets the nerves, refreshes the system. $1.00 per pound. Ounce sample by mail on receipt of 10 cents. Address the GREAT EAST INDIA TEA CO., P. O. Box 2823, Boston, Mass.

ALL SOLDIERS who were wounded, or contracted permanent disease in the army, can get pensions by writing to JOHN KIRKPATRICK, Government Claim Agent, Middlebourne, Ohio. Soldiers of 1812 get pensions. Enclose postage.

$30 We will Pay $30

Agents $30 per week to sell our great and valuable discoveries. If you want permanent honorable and pleasant work, apply for particulars. Address DYER & CO., Jackson, Michigan.

THE CURTAIN RAISED.

How it is done and who does it. The Arena Box 5127 gives gorgeously illustrated with cuts, positions, &c., sent by mail, securely sealed, for fifty cents. Grand Circular, free. Address WARREN EMMONS,

688 BROADWAY, New York.

HOW THE OLD THING WORKS

AFTER A TRIAL OF OVER 40 YEARS.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Have proved themselves to be the only remedy for correcting all Female Irregularities, Painful Menstruation, and removing all Obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of Irregularities and obstructions, which has consigned so many to a premature grave. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.

YOU KNOW HOW IT IS YOURSELF.

Everyone wants the most reliable remedy which is comprised in these Pills. Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you want the best and most reliable medicine in the world.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.

They are known to thousands who have used them at different periods throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent Physicians in America. Explicit directions, telling when they should not be used, with each box. The price, One Dollar per box.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless having the private Proprietary Stamp of Hutchings & Hillver, Proprietors, on each box. For sale by all Druggists. Pills sent by mail promptly, secure from observation, by remitting to

Dr. C. L. CHESSEMAN, P. O. Box 4531, N. Y. 1y17

LATHAM'S Catharfic Extracf For Purifying the Blood.

A positive cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Complaints, and all Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the Blood.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price, - - - - 50 Cents.

FOR SALE BY

G. A. PARCHER and S. D. WIGGIN & CO.

May 11, 1871. 1year19

Removal.

I have removed my Stock to the Rooms over the old STOCKBRIDGE STORE, opposite H. & S. K. Whiting's, Main Street.

Caskets and Coffins.

The SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand a good supply of COFFINS and CASKETS, which will be fitted up at short notice. Hard Wood and Pine Coffins Trimmed in the best style. Plate and Robes furnished.

Orders promptly attended to.

ZABUD FOSTER.

Ellsworth Jan. 1st 1871. 1tf

Lime, Sand, Hair, Cement

THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand and for sale,

LIME, SAND, HAIR, CEMENT,

at his store-house on Water Street, near Watts Blacksmith Shop.

Ellsworth, June 13, 1871. LEVI WEBBER. 26tf

STOP COMING FOR ONEDAY AND GIVE US A CHANCE TO GET BREATH.

Before buying your

CORN, FLOUR, MEAL, SHORTS, FINE FEED, COTTON SEED MEAL, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE, SYRUP, MOLASSES, SUGARS ALL KINDS.

All kinds of SPICES. TEAS in great variety. COFFEE, RICE, DRIED APPLES, and the best TOBACCO in the City.

A very large assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

second to none ever offered here. Bought for CASH, as is the entire stock, and to be sold so as to "Live and let live."

HATS AND CAPS.

We are selling (to close out what Crockery we have on hand,) below cost, in order to give room for the Hat and Cap Department.

A large assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

Alpaccas, Poplins, Delaines, Prints, Flannels of all kinds. Sheetings at the best of bargains. Tickings. Drillings. A fine assortment of Woolens, and in short, everything, that goes to stock a first-class DRY GOODS STORE.

Rubber and OIL CLOTH

HATS, COATS AND PANTS.

PAINTS AND OILS.

N. B. If any man, woman or child, has a dollar to exchange for goods, just call at this store, and see if you can't get a good trade.

Store formerly occupied by S. W. Perkins, Main Street.

A. I. SAUNDERS, & CO.

A. I. SAUNDERS. C. C. YOUNG

Ellsworth, April 25, 1871. 17tf

A New Business in Ellsworth!

—CALL AT— HALE BROTHERS, THAT IS THE PLACE TO BUY —YOUR— Green, Dried, Canned Fruit, —AND— FAMILY GROCERIES,

In the Store formerly occupied by Mrs. Brooks, opposite the City Hotel. Everything is new and fresh, having just been purchased in Boston for CASH. A full line of all kinds of Crackers including the celebrated

Bond Cracker, the Cream Biscuit

just introduced into the market will be found here, as also the very best

TEAS, TOBACCO, FLOUR, SPICES, SUGARS, SYRUPS, NUTS, RAISINS, FIGS, PRUNES, DATES, ORANGES, LEMONS, PINE APPLES, &c.

Also, WARFIELD'S COLD WATER SOAP, the best soap in the market. Sliced Dried Apples, and in fact everything, to be found in a first-class Grocery Store. A large assortment of IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS.

Call and see our new Store and new Goods.

HALE BROTHERS.

GEO. W. HALE. C. F. HALE.

Ellsworth, June 20, 1871. 25tf

REMOVAL.

McGown Brothers

Have removed their Shop to the Store formerly occupied by H. B. MASON, where they have superior facilities for carrying on the

Harness and Trunk Business

in all its branches. We shall keep on hand a large stock of custom-made

Riding and Team Harnesses,

Collars, Whips, Sweat Pads, Saddle Pads, Interfering Straps, Harness Oil, Frazier's Patent Axle Grease, Horse Brushes, Curry Combs, Mane Combs, Whip Sockets, &c., &c.

A full line of

Buffalo and Woolen Robes,

Summer and Winter Blankets, Fly Screens and Ear Nets.

In our

Trunk Department

may be found Ladies Eugene and Zinc Traveling Trunks, Gents Leather and Zinc Folio Trunks, Valises and Railroad Bags, Ladies Satchels and Baskets, Broads Patent Shawl STRAPS, &c., &c.

All Trunks bought at our Store marked FREE OF CHARGE.

We are Agents for Clayton's Riveted and Cemented Leather Belting, and Engine Hose. Every Belt put in by us will be warranted. We call the attention of Mill owners to this, as by purchasing of us they can save time and money. Belts sold at Manufacturers prices.

With faithful workmen and strict attention to business we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage.

Shop North side of Main Street, nearly opposite H. & S. K. Whiting's.

McGOWN BROTHERS.

JAMES A. McGOWN, CARLTON McGOWN 24tf

A NEW SET OF TEETH FOR $18.00.

CALL ON DR OSGOOD and see the new Celluloid Base for Artificial Teeth. He is putting up full upper or under sets of teeth for $18.00.

It is highly recommended by the Profession, and the trial will COST YOU NOTHING if not as good or better than on the Rubber Base. A set can be made and perfectly fitted to the mouth in from FOUR to SIX HOURS.

Office in Granite Block.

Ellsworth, July 25, 1871. 30tf

Scientific and Popular Medical Works ON Manhood, Womanhood, & Nervous Diseases, PUBLISHED BY THE

PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE

No 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston. Opposite Revere House.

DR. W. H. PARKER, Assistant Physician. Medical knowledge for everybody, 250,000 copies sold in two years.

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The Science of life, or Self-Preservation. A Medical Treatise on the Cause and Cure of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline in Man, Nervous and Physicial Debility, Hypochondria, and all other diseases arising from the errors of youth, or the Indiscretions or Excesses of mature years. This is indeed a book for every man. Price only $1.00, 285 pages, bound in cloth.

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These are beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary works on Physiology ever published. There is nothing whatever that the Married or Single, of either Sex, can either require or wish to know, but what is fully explained, and many matters of the most important and interesting character are introduced to which no allusion ever can be found in any other works in our language. All the New Discoveries of the author, whose experience is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any man, are given in full. No person should be without these valuable books.

VALUABLE BOOKS.—We have received the valuable medical works published by the Peabody Medical Institute. These books are of actual merit, and should find a place in every intelligent family. They are not the cheap order of abominable trash, published by irresponsible parties, and purchased to gratify coarse tastes, but are written by a responsible professional gentleman of eminence, as a source of instruction on vital matters, concerning which lamentable ignorance exists. The important subjects presented are treated with delicacy, ability, and care, and as an appendix, many useful prescriptions for prevailing complaints are added."—Coos Republican, Lancaster, N. H.

"The author of these books is one of the most learned and popular physicians of the day, and is entitled to the gratitude of our race for these invaluable productions. It seems to be his aim to induce men and women to avoid the cause of those diseases to which they are subject, and he tells them just how and when to do it."—Chronical, Farmington, Maine, Sept. 7, 1869.

N. B. The Author of the above-named medical works is the Chief Consulting Physician of the Peabody Medical Institute, and so constantly employed in consultation with invalids from all parts of the country, that he has no time to attend to mere business details. Therefore all letters should be addressed to the Peabody Medical Institute, or to Dr. W. H. Parker, the Medical Assistant of the Author, and his Business Agent, who, as well as the Author himself, may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill, secrecy and experience. Inviolable Secrecy and Certain Relief. 1y46

THE REAL ELIAS HOWE SEWING MACHINES.

The Machine that took the 1st Prize, a Gold Medal, at the Paris Exposition in 1867.

The Machine that gives the best satisfaction of any, the only real "HOWE MACHINE," for proof of which, please read the facts in regard to the "RISE AND PROGRESS" of the "HOWE SEWING MACHINE," a copy of which we will furnish. This Machine is the nearest perfection of any now in use:—

It uses a straight Needle

The Needle never breaks, or bends, because out of place.

It makes the Shuttle or Lock-Stitch,

Which is the same on both sides.

The seam is as elastic as

It cannot be ravelled.

All the attachments are practical.

It will Hem, Ruffle, Frill, Braid, Gather, Cord, Bind, Tuck, in fact, do all kinds of household sewing.

I have had experience with a number of kinds of

SEWING MACHINES,

and this is the best I have ever used. I can recommend it, from experience in its use.

It will be sold, when desired, in instalments, and on its own merits.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE IT.

It is the oldest Machine in the World, and Manufactured by the

HOWE MACHINE COMPANY.

I have such confidence in this machine that I shall start "A TEAM" to canvass Ellsworth, Cherryfield and the adjoining towns, for sales and to deliver them.

These machines will be placed on trial in any house or shop where the occupant desires it, free of expense.

A. T. JELLISON, - - - - Agent.

Ellsworth, Feb. 16, 1871. 15tf

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Boston June 1 1871—1yr.

For Sale.

FOR SALE IN ELLSWORTH, by the subscriber, a good two story House and stable, with 124 rods of land, on Hancock Street; also 30 acres Pasture and Wood land including three acres mowing, situated near Samuel Goodwins, on the Oak Point road.

—ALSO—

One-fourth part each of the following named Vessels: Schooners Orozimbo, Lodusky, Redondo, and Catharine. D. G. BATON.

Ellsworth, July 31, 1871. 31tf

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT! For Sight is Priceless!

The Diamond Glasses, MANUFACTURED BY J. E. SPENCER & CO., N. Y., Which are now offered to the public, are pronounced by all the celebrated Opticians of the World to be the

MOST PERFECT,

Natural, Artificial help to the human eye ever known.

They are ground under their own supervision, from minute Crystal Pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their hardness and brilliancy.

The Scientific Principle

On which they are constructed brings the care or centre of the lens directly in front of the eye, producing a clear and distinct vision, as in the natural, healthy sight, and preventing all unpleasant sensations, such as glimmering and wavering of sight, dizziness, &c., peculiar to all others in use.

THEY ARE MOUNTED IN THE FINEST MANNER.

In frames of the best quality of all materials for that purpose.

THEIR FINISH AND DURABILITY CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

CAUTION—None genuine unless bearing their trade mark stamped on every frame.

A. W. GREELY, & CO., Jewelers and Opticians, are Sole Agents for Ellsworth Me.

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